RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co
Bornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 148— BOMBAY THURSDAY, JUNE 24 1926 ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
26 June	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3 July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
31 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
4 Sept.	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
11 „	KASHMIR ..		8,985
18 „	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
25 „	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
2 Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
9 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
16 „	MALOJA* ..		20,837
23 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
30 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
6 Nov.	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
13 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 „	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 „	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
25 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..	....	16,585
8 „	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..	....	11,430
22 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 „	RANCHI ..	....	16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 „	RAJPUTANA ..	....	16,500
19 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 „	RAWALPINDI ..	....	16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15 993
12 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 „	RAZMAK F. ..		10,602
23 „	CHINA S ..		7,952
26 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 April	NARKUNDA.	•	16 227
9 „	RANCHI ..		16 65
16 „	RAZMAK ..		10,60
23 „	RAJPUTANA		16 50
30 „	MOOLTAN ..		20 847

First Class Passengers only.

Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

F.—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

S.—2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52.
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

xTerminates voyage at Marseilles

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1923 and arriving in Bombay 14th September 1926, both dates inclusive. The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £185
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £190
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth

Da te about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
15th July	MANORA ..	7,888
29th „	MADURA ..	8,975
12th August	MATIANA ..	8,965
2nd Sept.	A Steamer ..	

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
10th July	NAGPORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th „	NARKUNDA ..	Australia

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
25th June	VAREIA ..	Busreh via Karachi
30th „	BANDRA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf
7th July	KARAGOLA ..	East & South Africa.

Owing to the Monsoon season the Monday and Saturday sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports have been discontinued and there will be sailings to Karachi direct every Wednesday and Friday.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamer.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
GENOA MARU	6785	26 June	6 July
*SADO MARU	5898	28 June	12 July
SYDNEY MARU	4105	6 July	20 July
TOYOOKA MARU	7098	16 July	30 July
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 July	12 Aug.

*Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay,
'Phone No. 30279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
*Helmel Maru ..	Y. Ooma	4,364	17 June	24 June
Tacoma Maru ..	J. Kojima	5.850	26 „	9 July
Sumatra Maru ..	I, Kavasaki	5,863	9 July	22 „
Celebes Maru ..	G. Gotoh	5,963	24 „	6 Aug.

* Proceeds to Tuticorin.

For particulars apply to:—

T. OHARA, Manager,
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 85, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,606.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 60 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

EYE TROUBLES.

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.

Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2, Gungoo St. KARACHI.

INSURANCE.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY & UNKNOWNLY SPEND

IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)

WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH

OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER 25 YEARS

YOU GET Rs. 1500 IN CASH
AND A Rs. 1500 FULLY PAID-UP,
POLICY OF Rs. 3000 PAYABLE AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG, YOU ARE NO LOSER

GIVE US AN OPPORTUNITY TO TELL YOU HOW IS IT

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Eastern Building, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents,
Head Office: 6/7, CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA.

AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

BUY THE BEST

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IS THE BEST

GUARANTEED OVER THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (REVISED 1925.)

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL CO., LTD.

AGENTS:—C. MACDONALD & Co.,

LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.

INSURANCE.

THE VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd

(Incorporated in India)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and workmen's Compensation Insurance transacted.

CHAIRMAN—Sir JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY, BART
CHIEF AGENTS—Messrs. CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & SON, Ltd.
HEAD OFFICE—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

B. C. P. W." ANTISEPTIC Tooth Powder An ideal dentifrice for daily use.

"B. C. P. W." RODOFEN Best Antiseptic Dental Cream

MANUFACTURED BY
BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld.

Can be had from all chemists or from their SOLE AGENTS,

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

(Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM

TO-DAY and TO-MORROW

WHO KNOWS

What is going to happen?

But

1. Mumtaz muddle, Bureaucratic tactics, renowned Indian Chiefs driven to misfortunes, Mahatma Gandhi's mental and bodily changes, Ramsay Macdonald Labour Government's expected brutal murder soon after its birth, recent Japan and American Earthquakes, the recent fall in Broach-Cotton from 424, 410 to 340, all these important events, predicted long before, turned exact!

By

THE UNIVERSAL ASTROLOGICAL AND STATISTICAL BUREAU, INDORE, C. I.

2. In your case too their predictions must turn correct; consult and remove your present worries in all matters!!

3. Send your birth data with time, date, month and year with 5 to 10 Rs. remittance and see your past, present and future, how wonderfully and exactly is predicted!!!

! CHECK FAILURES! SAVE LOSSES !

Our representative:—
Short stay:— WATSON HOTEL, Room No. 111, NEAR MUSEUM, BOMBAY.

COTTON FORECAST;—A SPECIALITY.

PROFESSOR

GAJJAR'S PLAGUE SPECIFICS

(80 P. C. CURE)

PLAGUE SOLUTION :—for internal administration
BUBO OINTMENT :—for external application
GERMICIDE :—Preventive for Plague, Cholera, etc.
LIVER SOLUTION :—Best Laxative and purgative
AGUE MIXTURE :—for Malaria and Dengue, etc.
Best Cologne Water, all B. P. Tinctures, etc.

For Particulars write To:— M. J. GAJJAR,

IONIC PHARMACY, GIRGAUM, BOMBAY 4.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A TUTOR for a French student, having the degree of B.A. for spare time in the morning. Apply General Post Office Box No. 2133, Bombay.

A R3380

WANTED—A CANVASSER, knowing English and local languages for an up-to-date Hindu Hotel. South Indian preferred. Apply Box No. 1723, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R3381

WANTED.—An experienced ELECTRICAL ENGINEER. Pay Rs. 120 per month. Apply Box No. 1721, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

A R3372

WANTED—CANDIDATES for the Overseer and SUB-OVERSEER CLASSES. Apply to the MANAGER, Howett Engineering School, Lucknow, for free prospectus of 1926.

A R3383

WANTED—All to know that Excellent training in Typewriting, Shorthand is given at the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Durya. Mahal, oppo. Thakkar Bros., Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

M

WANTED—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS and CASHIERS for the Branches of the Hindustan National Bank, Limited, to be opened very shortly in U. P and C. P. Pay very liberal according to qualifications. Security in cash or in Government Papers essential. Please apply to the SENIOR SECRETARY, The Hindustan National Bank, Limited, Agra.

A26771

WANTED—BUSINESS REPORTERS in all Presidency Towns and Taluq Headquarters and Villages. No special qualifications necessary. Whole and spare time workers Ladies or Gentlemen can easily earn 100 to 500 rupees monthly. Encouraging attractive terms offered. Apply The EASTERN ENGINEERING & COMMERCIAL CO., LTD., 3, Burn Bastion Road, DELHI

A26699

WANTED.—A GRADUATE with Honours in Sanskrit to serve for six months as Assistant Master in The Palanpur High School. The post is temporary at present, but it may be permanent after the expiry of that period; intending candidates may apply in their own handwriting with copies of testimonials etc. to THE HEAD MASTER, Palanpur High School, PALANPUR.

A R3357

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—One COMFORTABLE BLOCK in old Masina Hospital, Parsi Statue, Clare Road. Apply to NARANDAS GOCULDAS, Vadgadi, Bombay.

C R3390

PROPERTY FOR SALE.

DISPENSARY MATERIALS—DRUGS, FURNITURE, etc. to be disposed of. Apply immediately to Box No. 1724, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

G R3385

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID.—While going from my Solicitor's Office to Kalbadevi, I lost this afternoon in a Tram-car, a bundle of ACCOUNT BOOKS. Any person who has found out the same may please hand over the books to the undersigned. A reward of Rs. 25 will be paid. SHANKARLAL KASHINATH, 131, Morarji Goculdas Market, Kalbadevi.

PB R3391

EDUCATIONAL.

G. D. A. Enrolments have begun at BATLIBOI'S ACCOUNTANCY TRAINING INSTITUTE. The finest results achieved by this Institute this year at this Examination positively prove its superior training. The new Session has already commenced from the 21st June. We invite thorough inquiries before joining. YUSUF BUILDING, Fort Bombay.

M26773

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.

M R4891

FRUITS FLOWERS SEEDS

QUETTA LOVELY FRUITS, fresh and dry of Special Quality, are alway supplied. AFGHANISTAN FRUIT AGENCY, QUETTA.

R1327

FINEST KULU FRUIT—Pears from 20th July, Apples 1st August, 9lbs. basket Rs. 5/6/— sent V. P. P. to all parts of India inclusive of packing and postage. Agent: ARAMGARH and BALSEN ORCHARDS, Kulu, PUNJAB.

F R3156

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

TO BE LET STONE QUARRIES—Quarries for removal of the Private Hill Road at Chinchpooghly, Parel Tank Road. For Rent and Terms apply to SHANTARAM NARAYAN DABHOLKAR, "Anandkanan," Chowpaty Road.

T

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

WANTED—One secondhand Half Press and Finisher and Pump for baling 400lbs. cotton. Apply Box No. 1714, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."

K R3342

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, DysPepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

Per Column Inch per Insertion.

1st Insertion .... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion .... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion .... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions .... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE KASTURCHAND MILLS CO., LTD.

WITH REFERENCE to the Notice, dated 3rd June, 1926, of the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Kastoorchand Mills Company, Limited, held on 15th June, 1926 and of the further Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on 2nd July, 1926, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Resolutions proposed the Meeting held on 15th June, 1926, were unanimously passed at the said Meeting and that as intimated by the said Notice dated 3rd June, 1926, the same will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions to the further Extraordinary General Meeting to be held on FRIDAY, the 2nd day of July, 1926, at 12 noon (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, at 12-14, Outram Road, Fort, Bombay.

CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM AND SONS LIMITED.
Agents.

Bombay, 24th June, 1926.

C26838

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXTENSION OF ELECTRIFICATION OF TRAINS TO THANA.

TWO ROUTE SEASON TICKETS.

HOLDERS OF ORDINARY SEASON TICKETS via the main line between (a) Kurla (exclusive) to Thana (inclusive) and (b) Sandhurst Road, Masjid and Victoria Terminus, desiring to travel via the Harbour Branch as well may obtain refunds on the unexpired period of the Ordinary season tickets on application to the Chief Traffic Manager, Victoria Terminus, Bombay provided they purchase Two Route Season Tickets available by the Harbour Branch and the main line and present the same with their applications for refund.

This concession is available up to July 7th, 1926.

D. S. BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23-6-1926.

C26839

TO FORD OWNERS

GET YOUR SPARE PARTS from us, guaranteed genuine Ford spare parts at the lowest prices obtainable anywhere. We defy competition.

STANDARD AUTOMOBILES,
Opp: Opera House,
Queen's Road, Bombay.

26783

FREE CRANKCASE SERVICE.

RUN YOUR CAR up our crankcase ramp at Bellasis Road, and have your crankcase thoroughly drained and cleaned, and fresh oil filled.

No charge except for oil used.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA) LTD.,
Bellasis Road, Bombay.

26782

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

In connexion with the extension of the electric service to Thana on Monday, 21st June, the public are notified that tickets are available by both steam and electric service between Victoria Terminus and Sandhurst Road and between Kurla and Thana.

Holders of season tickets between (a) Victoria Terminus and Sandhurst Road and (b) stations North of Kurla whose tickets are available by the main line, should they so desire may have them stamped at the booking offices at which they were issued "available by Harbour Branch only" and use them by this route instead of by the main line.

D. S. BURN.
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 19-6-1926. 26824

PUBLIC NOTICES.

1925 MODEL FORD CARS.

A few only 1925 Model Cars still available at Rs. 1,650. These cars are brand new and are only reduced in price owing to the introduction of the New Model.

FORD AUTOMOBILES (INDIA), LTD.,
Hughes Road, Bombay.

26786

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. MORESHWAR RAJARAM VAIDYA, SHANKER RAJARAM VAIDYA, GOPINATH RAJARAM VAIDYA, ANANT RAJARAM VAIDYA, BAJIRAO MORESHWAR, BHALCHANDRA MORESHWAR, VISHWANATH MORESHWAR, RAGHUNATH MORESHWAR, VISHWAS BAJIRAO VINAYAK BAJIRAO and RAMAKANT BAJIRAO, the latter three minors by their father and natural guardian, the said Bajirao Moreshwar Shantaram Bhalchandra, a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Bhalchandra Moreshwar Chintaman Dwarkanath, Laxman Dwarkanath, Rajaram Dwarkanath, Ramkrishna Dwarkanath, Chandrakant Dwarkanath Yeshwant Dwarkanath, the latter four minors by their father and natural guardian Shanker Rajaram Digamber Gopinath, also a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Gopinath Rajaram and Manohar Anant also a minor by his father and natural guardian the said Anant Rajaram, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants and the Official Assignee Basil Norman Lang, Esqr., of Bombay, Assignee of the estate and effects of Dwarkanath Rajaram Vaidya have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 36, Shilotri Bank Building, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension Tax Tenure, situate at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, in the City of Bombay, together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, containing by admeasurement one thousand two hundred and fifty square yards or thereabouts which area acludes the area of the passage and situated within the registration subdistrict of Bombay, forming portion of the cart called or known as Bomnbhat and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue along with other portion of the said cart under Old No. 563, New No. 4458, Old Survey No. 364, New Survey No. 1/1444, Cadastral Survey Nos. 178 and 179 of Mahim Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward No. 4299(1), 4299(2), 4299(2a), and Street No. 659, 659/A, 659/A.A. and bounded as follows: i.e., on or towards the North by Khandke's property, on or towards the South by the property of M. J. Pathare, on or towards the West by the property of the said M. J. Pathare, and on or towards the East by the Hasali Tank Road and which premises are now in occupation of the said Vendors and their tenants.

Dated this 19th day of June, 1926.

AMARCHAND MANGALDAS & PANDIT,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

26834

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the estate and effects of SHANKARRAO KRISHNARAO TELANG, Gowd Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a widower, a Clerk, in the Accountant General's Office, Bombay, residing at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

DHONDNATH SHANKARRAO TELANG, of Bombay, Gowd Saraswat Brahmin, Hindu Inhabitant, a Clerk, in the employ of Messrs. Dalvi Brothers, residing at Kandewadi, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Nineteenth day of January in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-six, and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVER.

The 19th day of January, 1926.

Messrs. KHUNDERAO LAUD & MEHTA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

C26836

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 3.30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

On account of underwriters:—
6 Ladies' Hats.

By order of the concerned:—
2 pieces Choc and Blue Jean Prints.
1 Remington Typewriter No. 10.
1 German Typewriter.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

1 secondhand rubber-tyred victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred brougham.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram
1 Bay Arab Horse in harness.
1 Waler Horse in harness.

By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., Receiver in suit No. 196 of 1925 (Karamsy vs Gordhandas).

1 Horse.

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SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, June 23.

Mill shares remained easier and dull in absence of rain. Industrials were quiet. Bank shares ruled weak. Imperial Bank declined to 1660. Bank of India to 79½ and Central to 26/10.

Tata Steel was easier. Ordy. shares done between 26/8 and 27/4, Defd. 68/12 and 72/8, and 2nd Pref. 54/8 to 56.

Tramways is steady at 116/4. Andhra declined to 655 and Tata Power to 490.

We quote:—

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Last	Quotations	Rs.	a.
Bank of India	50	2 ½	79	12
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	58	
Central	25	1¾	26	12
Eastern	£ 5	9 p.c.	80	
Imperial	500	40	1660	
Imperial Contributory	*125	10	420	
Union	7½		3	8 XD

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE				
Bundi	10		11	12
Central India Mining	10	4½	24	12
Indian Cement O.	350		45	
Katni Cement O.	100		£5	
Katni Cement D.	40		135	
Punjab Cement O.	10		4	
Shivrajpur	10		Y 77	41 4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.				
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11 p.c.	925	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10 p.c.	146	
Central Province	100	7½ p.c.	121	
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	90	
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	96	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	90	
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	78	
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	82	
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	90	
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	94	
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	103	8
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	156	4
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	710	XD
Upper Sind Light	100	4 p.c.	71½	

STEAMER COMPANIES.				
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250		181	4
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250		250	
Scindia Steam	15—0—14—9—7			

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.				
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	74	
Andhra Valley O.	1,000		655	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000		960	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	116	4
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	64	
Karachi Electricity	100	6	95	
Surat Electricity	100		64	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	1000	
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	915	
Tata Power O.	1,000		490	
Tata Power P.	1,000		770	

PRESS COMPANIES				
Akbar	500		250	
Fort	475		150	
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	930	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250		230	
New Berar	500	80	855	
New East India	1,000		1100	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	515	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	700	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	685	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.				
Alcock Ashdown	100		170	
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76		20	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	471	4
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	123	12
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	12
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	46	
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	0 4 0	5	3
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100		170	
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75	
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	330	
New Union Floor Mills	100		30	
Port Canning	1,000	50	705	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100		90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.y	128	
Tata Iron Pref.	100		55	8
Tata Iron Defd.	30		73	2
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75		27	4
Thacker	50		125	
Telephone	50	ly	29	

INSURANCE COMPANIES.				
Empire of India	50	22-8	700	
Jupiter	15		5	2
New India	25	ly	19	12
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c	900	
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	3	

MILLS.				
Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	410	
Alliance	100		40	
Apollo	50		6	4
Assur Virjee	100		3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	250	
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315	
Bombay Cotton P	10	5 p.c.	5	2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	877	8
Bombay Industrial	100		11	
Bombay Woollen	100		70	
Bradbury	250	10	325	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	175	
Broach Fine Counts	250		40	
Century	100	20y	365	
Central India O.	100	16	506	4
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	430	
Ceylon	100		45	
Colaba Land & Mill.	100		127	8
Coorla	100		140	
Crescent	106	nil	177	8
Currimbhoy	250		300	
David	500		350	
Dawn	250	40	670	
Diamond O.	100			
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10		0 14	0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	220	
Edward Sassoon	200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O.	100		20	8
Emperor Edward	500		265	
Fazulbhoy	250	25	843	12
Finlay	100	nil	117	8
Framjee Petit	1,000		500	
Globe	100		25	
Gokak	100	5	115	
Gold Mohur	100		5	8
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1400	
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	175	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	100	1050	
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	392	8
Indian Woollen	50		2	8
Jamshed O.	250		65	
Khatau Makanjee	Nil		97	8
Kilachand	25		4	
Kohinoor	500		1000	
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	4925	
Madhora Scindia	100		18	
Madhowji Dharamsi	100		88	12
Madras United	250	15	460	
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	1950	
Mathradas	100		120	
Meyer Sassoon	100		85	
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2200	
Model Mills, Nagpur	250		135	
Mysore	50	5	110	
New City of Bombay.	100	10	140	
New Great Eastern	300	10y	399	
Osmanshahi (100)	75		70	
Pearl	250	12	476	4
Phoenix	100	10	395	
Premier	100		40	
Sassoon Cotton	100		10	
Sassoon Silk	500		575	
Sholapur	1,000	250 xd	7000	
Simplex	250		112	8
Sir Shapurji Broach	100		35	
Standard	500	40	1225	
Swadeshi	100	18	480	
Swan	100	8	130	
Tata Mill O.	500		115	
Vishnu Cotton O.	500	90	2000	
Vishnu P.	500	35	560	
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	750	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

	Bombay, June 22			
Ahmedabad				410
Bombay Cotton				315
Bombay Dyeing	882-8	892-8	876 4	877-8
Century	365	368-12	365	365
Central India	510	510	505	506-4
Colaba Land	130	130	127-8	127-8
Crescent				177-8
Edward Sassoon				130
Fazulbhoy	851-4	851-4	843-12	843-12
Finalay				117-8
Globe				45
Gokak				115
Indian Bleaching				175
Indore Malwa	390	390	387-8	390
Kohinoor				1000
Madhowjee				90
Mathuradas				120
Meyer Sassoon				85
Mysore				110
New Great	293-12	295	292-8	293-12
Pearl	475	475	465	467-8
Pabany				220
Phoenix				390
Simplex	112-8	112-8	106-4	108-12
Swadeshi	476-4	476-4	473-12	475
Swan Mills				132-8
Tata Mill				115

MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	182-8	182-8	170	170
Bombay Steam				181-4
Tram Co. Ord.				116-4
Bundi Cement				11-12
Central India Mining				24-12
Indian Cement				45
Katni Cement Ord.				55
Shivarajpur				41-4
Tata Hydro	1003-12	1005	997-8	1000
Tata Iron & Steel Ord.	28	28	26-10	27-2
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	72-8	68-12	72-8	73-4

Fit in the Morning Fresh all day

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen and already after a few days I found a great change. Not only my appetite improved but a great and indescribable feeling of cheerfulness came over me."

So wrote a man who had been dragged down by fever and nerves to an "absolute wreck."

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Very significant words these, showing clearly the amazing health-building qualities of Sanatogen.

When your health goes down-hill, when you feel listless, "nervy," or weak, then decide to use Sanatogen, the tonic-food that really revitalizes your whole system, that builds up the nerves and renews the blood, because it infuses into the cells of your body the very elements — phosphorus and albumin — that spell: Strength.

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Start taking Sanatogen to-day, then you will be able to feel the happy difference it makes within a few weeks.

At all chemists — At all stores

SANATOGEN
The True Tonic-Food.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

solves the problem for the mother who is unable to feed her baby. Horlick's nourishes and sustains and gives the strength the child requires. Horlick's is made of Milk, Barley, Wheat & Oats and is very digestible. In four sizes, of all Chemists and Stores.

The glory of Motherhood
is yours. Your baby's welfare is dear to your heart and the very first provision you can make for baby's welfare is to nurse him yourself.
Breast-fed babies sleep well, wake happy and gain weight week by week, with clockwork regularity. They are free from the risks and dangers which continually threaten artificially-fed babies, such as infantile diarrhœa, rickets, malnutrition.
If you have any difficulties in feeding baby as Nature intended, they can all be overcome if you take Lactagol. Lactagol increases the flow and enriches the qualities of mother's milk so that baby's appetite is fully satisfied. It also strengthens mother, and removes every trace of fatigue and overstrain.
Eminent medical specialists have quoted case after case where
LACTAGOL
FOR EXPECTANT & NURSING MOTHERS
has restored breast-milk after weeks and months of suppression; also many cases where mothers, unable to feed previous babies, have fed a later one with the aid of Lactagol. Every mother, therefore, should take Lactagol before resorting to bottle-feeding. Obtainable from all Chemists.
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has enjoyed a world-wide reputation for over three-quarters of a century, and the highest medical authorities have pronounced it *the most wonderful purifier of the human blood.*
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170, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, ... BOMBAY.
INFLUENTIAL AGENTS WANTED.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, June 23.

A drop of 3 points in old crop and 7 to 14 points in new crop in New York futures was reported yesterday. To-day 24 points up in old crop and 22 points higher to 4 points lower in new crop has been reported. The market advanced on short covering of near positions. Yesterday Liverpool was reported 15 to 8 points down. To-day 10 to 8 points higher has been reported.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co., Agents, Messrs. M. and B. Stern, have received the following cables:—

From Liverpool:—"Market shows some resistance at present level, but see no reason to buy at present."

From New York:—"Excellent crop outlook, large carry-over, poor mill demand. Sentiment bearish."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar's New York friends, Messrs. A. Norden and Co., cable under following dates as under:—

Dated 21st instant:—"Good rains in the East."

Dated 22nd instant:—"October influenced by strength of July. Think it is only temporary."

Messrs. H. M. Mehta and Co. have received the following cable from their friends, Messrs. Theodore Price and Co.:—

"General feeling bearish, large crop expected, but not yet picked. Crop scare inevitable. We advise purchases."

In accordance with a moderate advance in New York the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee higher with Broach July/August at Rs. 338, and steadily improved to Rs. 340 on Bazar operators buying and closed at Rs. 339 at 3 p.m. Japanese and Commission Houses were moderate sellers. New Broach April/May opened at Rs. 318 and going down by half a rupee on Commission Houses selling advanced to Rs. 320 on buying by Shroffs and a Japanese firm and closed at 3 p.m. at Rs. 319½.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 321 and steadily advanced to Rs. 324½ on Shroffs buying and closed at Rs. 324. Whilst December/January opened at Rs. 302 and went up to Rs. 304½ on buying by Shroffs and closed at Rs. 304. F. G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 254 and Rs. 250 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday. The Sewri markets are entirely closed to-day on account of Pratishta ceremony of a Jain temple at Parel.

MARWARI BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

	3 p.m.
	Bombay, June 23.
Fully Good Broach April/May	319½
Fully Good Broach July/August	339
Fully Good Bengal July	254
Fully Good Bengal Dec./Jan.	250
Fine Oomra July	324
Fine Oomra Dec./Jan.	304

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 23.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st June, 1926:—

	Bales.
Cotton	3,572
	Cwts.
Wheat	7,538
Linseed	12,877
Rape, etc.	421
Gingellyseed	22
Poppyseed	257
Groundnuts	1,327
Castorseed	9,122
Rice	7,008
Myrabollams	1,378
Cottonseed	1,515
Mowraseed	261
Gram	721
Juwar	2,915
Masur	6
Barley	714
Bajri	223
	Tons.
Coal	233

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, June 23.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay).

		Rs. As. Ps.
LONG CLOTH (full weight) 34/40 In.—		
Standard	Per lb.	1 2 0
Century	,,	1 1 3
Hindustan	,,	1 1 3
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1 2 0
Phoenix	,,	1 1 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 1 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 1 0
Kaliamardan	,,	1 1 3
Daud Sahib	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5203|5303:—		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 2 6
Hindustan	,,	1 1 9
David Mill	,,	1 2 3
Apollo	,,	1 2 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	,,	1 2 0
Gold Mohor	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 in.—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 0 9
Sprigg (Merchant)	,,	1 0 9
Century (Bugle)	,,	1 0 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1 0 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1 0 6
Sakuntala	,,	1 0 3
Sundari Brand	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 2 6
Jacob E D	,,	1 1 0
Century	,,	1 2 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 6
Century	,,	1 1 6
Jacob E. D.	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 2 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 4 0
Jamshed	,,	4 4 0
Century	,,	4 12 0
Pearl Pabaney 25	,,	4 6 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 14 0
BLEACHED CHECK:—		
Kasturchand Mill	,,	5 14 0
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 8 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	8 10 0
Hindustan	,,	8 14 0
E D Rachael	,,	7 8 0
SALITA:—		
Century	,,	1 0 0
Textile	,,	1 0 0
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 3
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 10 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 9 0
DUKDI Yards 13 13 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 5 6
Great	,,	1 6 0
Phoenix	,,	1 5 6

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp. 100 bales.
Total Day's Sales of East Indian nil.

Mid. Americans Spot	9.47
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakellaridis	16.30

NEW YORK 11 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time).

July	17.90
October	16.43
January	16.26

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

July	17.87
October	16.46
January	16.29

NEW ORLEANS 9 A.M.:—

July	17.21
October	16.12

CLOSING PRICES. AMERICAN COTTON MARKET.

New York, June 22.

Futures at New York:—

July	18.04+.24
October	16.60+.22
December	16.45+.01
January	16.23 .04

Liverpool, June 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool:—

July	9.01+.10
October	8.72+.09
December	8.67+.08
January	8.67+.08

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, June 22.

	To-day's Opening.
July	8.99+.08
August	8.81+.05
October	8.69+.06
January	8.66+.07
May	8.73+.07
EGYPTIAN:—	
January	14.70+.10

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 22.

Cotton Delivery Mid. Uplands G.O.C.
Liverpool:—

June	9.04+.09
July	9.01+.10
August	8.86+.10
September	8.78+.10
October	8.72+.09
November	8.66+.08
December	8.67+.08
January	8.67+.08
February	8.68+.08
March	8.71+.08
April	8.72+.08
May	8.73+.07
June	8.72+.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON. CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June 22.

June	15.27 +.05
July	15.07 +.05
August	15.07 +.05
September	15.00 +.03
October	14.82 unchgd.
November	14.72 unchgd.
December	14.67 —.05
January	14.57 —.03
February	14.57 —.03
March	14.52 —.03
April	14.52 —.03
May	14.47 —.03
June	14.47 —.03

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, June 22.

Scinde, Good	5.95
Scinde Fully Good	6.25
Scinde Fine	6.55
Bengal Good	6.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.35
Bengal Fine	6.65
Oomra Good	6.75
Oomra Fully Good	7.05
Oomra Fine	7.35
Broach Good	7.45
Broach Fully Good	7.85
Broach Fine	8.25

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 22.

COTTON:—	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports	8,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000
Futures at New York:—	
July	18.04+.24
October	16.60+.22
December	16.45+.01
January	16.23—.04
Spot Cotton at New York	18.55+.25
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	17.57+.12
Futures at New Orleans:—	
July	17.30+.11
October	16.12+.01
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	20 1/4
Demand Bills	4.86.18

WHEAT.

London, June 22.

Barletta Russo—61 lbs. June/July sellers 55/3.

Rozario Santa Fe—58½ lbs. June/July nominal 54/6.

Tone:—Easier. Demand very poor.

Australian June/July sellers 58/6.

Choice White Karachi June/July sellers 57/3.

Soft Red Karachi May/June value 56/3.

Tone:—Easier. Demand very poor.

SEEDS.

London, June 22.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata):—
June/July offered £16 1/4.
July/Aug. Hull paid £16/3/9.
Cottonseed Bombay June/July sellers £8 1/4.
Tone:—Steady.
Castorseed Bombay June/July paid £17 1/2.
Linseed Bombay June/July nominal £18.7/8.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold per ton June/July nominal £21.
Rapeseed Toria per ton June/July sellers £22.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat per ton June/July nominal £22 5/8.
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore per ton June/July nominal £20 1/4.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore June/July sellers £22 1/2.

LINSEED.

London, June 22.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags:—
June/July buyers 17 3/4.
July/Aug. sellers 18 1/4.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:—
July/Aug. buyers 33/3.
Sep/Dec. paid 33/6.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 22.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta July/Sep sellers 15/9.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Oct/Dec. sellers 15/10½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan/March sellers 16/.
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July/Sep. sellers 15/11½.
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July/Sep. sellers 16/0 1/4.

RUBBER.

London, June 22.

Para Up River Fine, Spot July/Aug. value 19 3/4.
Tone:—Firm.
Plantation First Latex Crepe, Spot:—
Buyers 20 3/4.
Sellers 21.
Tone:—Steady. Business moderate.

BOMBAY-CHINA-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

Bombay, June 23.

		Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
Shapurji	No.	6½	0 6 9
Finix	No.	6½	0 7 0
Kilachand	No.	8½	0 7 6
David	No.	10½	0 8 3
Shapurji	No.	10½	0 8 0
Tricumdas	No.	10½	0 8 3
Currimbhoy	No.	12½	0 9 3
Tricumdas	No.	12½	0 9 3
Kilachand	No.	14½	0 9 6
Kilachand	No.	20½	0 10 9
Japan	No.	20	0 12 0
Japan	No.	32	1 1 0
Japan	No.	40	1 3 0
Japan	No.	42½	1 4 9

RATILAL AND CO.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET INFORMATION.

Bombay, June 23.

Messrs. Ratilal and Co. have received to-day the following cable from their friends of Liverpool:—

"Market steadier and looks as though the decline had been checked; too much rain in the South-West: market seems to be working for a reaction"

GOLD.

Bombay, June 23.

Ready:—21-7-3.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 68|7|6; Highest Teji Mandi Vaida Asad:—Opening 0-13-6, est 21|7|6, 21|8|3; At 6 p.m. 21|7|6, 21|8|3.
TONE:—Market steady.

SILVER.

Bombay, June 23.

Ready:—68-7-0.
Vaida Jeth:—Opening 18|7|6; Highest 68|8|0; At 6 p.m. 68|8|6.
Vaida Asad:—Opening 68|10|9; Highest 68|11|0; At 6 p.m. 68|11|0.
Teji Mandi Vaida Jeth:—Opening 0-4-0.
Teji Mandi Vaida Asad:—Opening 0-14-0.
TONE:—Market steady.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 23.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 29/32.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 1250.
Bank's buying 3 M|st D A Frcs. 1320.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 1305.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 129 1|2.
Bank's buying 60 D|st D P Rs. 125 1|2.

HONGKONG:—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 154¼.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202¼.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 3/4.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols 4.86.11/16.
London—Paris Frcs. 172.75.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.14.
London—Brussels Frcs 171.00.
London—Rome Liras 135.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.30.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady dull.

London, June 22.

Tele. Trnsfers 1/5 31/32.
Bar Gold £4/4/10 1/4.
Bar Silver Spot 30 5/16 quiet.

London, June 22.

Rentes 3 per cent 46 1/2.
Bar Silver (Spot) 30 5/16.
Bar Silver 2 months hence 30 1/4.
Tone of Silver:—India sold. Buyers holding back. Market quiet.
Interest day to day loans 3 3/4.
Interest 7 days' market loans 4.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent since 3/12/25.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 23.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/5 7/8
Bank Demand	1/5 29/32
Doc. Acceptanec 3 M/s	1/6 7/32
Fcs. Demand	1260
American Dollars	276
Hongkong Dollars	153 3|4
Shanghai	202
Japan	129 1|2
Singapore	156¾

Market steady.

CONTINENTAL EXCHANGE.

London, June 22.

Stockholm	18.12
Oslo	22.00
Amsterdam	12.11½
Switzerland	25.14

New York, June 22.

Demand Bills	4.86.18

London, June 22.

Exchange on London in Paris	173.25
Exchange on London in Germany	20.44
Exchange on London in Italy	134.90

London, June 21.

Exchange Belgium	168.37
,, Athens	391.00

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 23.

3 Months 4 1|4 per cent.
6 Months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 3½ per cent.
Money 1 Month 3 per cent.
Money 3 Months 2½ per cent.
Money 6 Months 2½ per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Easy.
Imperial Bank Rate 4 per cent.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 22.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4 1/4
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 5/16
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5 1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5 3/4
Rentes 5 per cent 10.

BULLION

Bombay, June 23.

Soveireigns Ready 13-7-3.
,, Forward 13-7-6.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-11-3.
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/8/0.
Bar Silver ready Rs. 68|7|0.
Bar Silver 1st settlement Rs. 68|8|0.
Bar Silver 2nd settlement Rs. 68|11|0.

London, June 23.

Bar gold ready s. 84-10 1|4.
Silver ready d. 30-5.
Silver forward d. 30-4.

TONE OF SILVER:—
Very quiet. India was a seller at higher rate. Market closed not overstrong. Buyers holding back.

STOCKS, ETC.

London, June 22.

	£
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	86 7/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	93 1/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	100 7/8
Conversion Loan	75 3/4
Indian Loan 5½ p.c.	101 1/2
Indian Loan 7 p.c.	104
Consols 2½ p.c.	55 3/4
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	56 1/2
Indian Stock 3½ p.c. (Sterling Loan)	69 1/2
Government Securities 3 p.c.	59 3/4

SHARES.

London, June 22.

Hongkong Bank	£131 1/2
Chartered Bank	£21 1/4
National Bank	£47 1/2
P. & O. Bank	£9 3/4
Eastern Bank	£6

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, June 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	¾	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 4 0
Brass, English	1¼	57 0 0
Brass, English	1½	57 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	57 0 0
Brass, English	2	57 0 0
Brass, German	¾	56 12 0
Brass, German	2	55 8 0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 23.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	¾	58 0 0
Copper German	1	60 0 0
Copper German	1¼	60 0 0
Panchteka joint		28 0 0
Copper English Bars		51 12 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		67 8 0
Lead, Country		23 8 0
Lead Rangooni		24 8 0
Koger Brass, Metal	3/4	55 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	54 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		54 8 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		59 12 0

METALS.

London, June 22.

	£
English best Selected Copper	62 1/4
Standard Copper G.M.B.	57 1/16
Copper Braziers	74 1/2
Yellow Metal	69 1/4
Hard Spelter	30 3/4
Corrugated Sheets	16 1/4

London, June 22.

Tin Block £270.

London, June 22.

Karachi Barley not quoted.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 24.

3 1|2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 76|10.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 Rs. 94|4

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 Rs. 101|8.

5 per cent. Loan 1935 Rs. 102|4.

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 103|6.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 107|11.

5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1928 Rs. 106|6.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926 Rs. 100|10.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927 Rs. 102|4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1930 Rs. 106|2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931 Rs. 107|2.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932 Rs 108.

6½ per cent. Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) 1935 Rs. 112|4.

4 per cent. Port Trust 1974 Rs 86.

4 per cent. Municipal 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal 1954 Rs. 111.

6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 Rs. 103.

4 per cent. Loan 1960|70 Rs. 87|8.

TONE of Market:—Quiet.

CALCUTTA STOCK AND SHARE MARKET

WEEKLY REPORT

(From C. M. Parekh.)

Government Securities continued very quiet owing to Bombay selling pressure. Very little business has been put through during the week under review at lower prices. 3½ per cent. Government Paper is quoted about Rs. 76 and the New Loan was an offer at a discount of a Rupee and 6 annas. 5 per cent Loan is quoted a rupee and a half below the closing rate of last week. General tendency is still weak:—

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 76.
4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) Rs. 86|10
3 per cent War Loan (1929-47) Rs. 103|8.
5 per cent. Loan (1945-55) Rs. 106|12.
5½ per cent War Bonds (1928) Rs. 106|3.
6 per cent. Bonds (1926) Rs. 106|2.
6 per cent Bonds (1930) Rs. 106|4.
6 per cent Bonds (1931)) Rs. 106|14.
6 per cent. Bonds (1932) Rs. 107|12.

Jute Shares continued steady through out the week and closed firm Alliance, Bally, Barnagore, Kamaratty, Kankanarrah, Orient and Standard have each recorded an advance of 10 points over the last quotations. Dalhousie, Lansdowne and Lawrence have advanced further by 20 points. The only exception is Fort William which after having touched Rs. 275 and dropped to Rs. 248 is quoted again at Rs. 258. The general tendency of this section remains quite uncertain. There has been no remarkable change in the prices of Hessians and Jute during the week under review.

Coals remained unchanged with a restricted business having been recorded here and there. There is nothing particular to comment on this section. Miscellaneous section had hardly any change of interest.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 22.

Jute:—Albion 457, Alliance 457, Anglo-India 362, Auckland 225-30, Barnagore 168, Bally 170; Birla 7, Belvedere 460, Budge-Budge 410, Caledonian 40; Chapdani 230, Clive 32|7 Craig 4, Cheviot 237, Dalhousie 346, Delta 470, Empire 48|12 Fort Gloster 733; Fort William 260, Gondalpara 818, Gourepore 630, Hukumchand 10; Hooghly 69|8; Howrah 36, Kamarhatty 540-42, Kankanarrah 442; Kelvin 770, Khardah 400, Kinnison 925, Lansdowne 258, Lawrence 568-10, Lothian 385, Naihati 433, National 26|4 New eCentral 545, Northbrook 4, Nuddea 42, Orient 198, Presidency Reliance 58, Standard 370, Union 552-38 Waverly 6|4, Hessian 15|7, Jute 90|8.

Cotton:—Dunbar 153, Keshavram Cotton 4|4.

Miscellaneous:—B I Corporation 4|12, Imperial Bank 1680, Imperial Conty 432.

Remarks:—Market strong.

To quickly get rid of

Lumbago

When Lumbago has you in its grip and your poor, lame back makes you dread every movement, you are tempted to try anything that is likely to give relief. Be sure you choose the right remedy. Choose De Witt's Pills—the remedy that has been used with success for over forty years.

De Witt's Pills will gently stimulate your liver, then cleanse, heal and strengthen your kidneys and your bladder so that the pain-causing uric acid is dispersed naturally.

That is the way to get rid of Lumbago.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

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KIDNEY AND BLADDER

PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives ful directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fat nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs.* Take them for *Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within your easy reach. Ask for a box to-day

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Harwood League Football (2nd Dn.)—Matunga Hindus vs. Police, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 25.

The s.s. "Razmak" with English mails of June 10 due at 5 a.m.

Harwood League Football (2nd Dn.)—Gymkhana "B" vs. G. I. P. (Matunga) Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.—(2nd Dn.) R. A. M. C. vs. "Times of India," Oval, 5-45 p.m.

Public Lecture by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas on "The Coming of the World Teacher" at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Public Hall, 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Dr. V. S. Trilokeker presiding.

SATURDAY, June 26.

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails leaves at 1 p.m. connecting s.s. "Maloja" at Aden.

Harwood League Football (1st Dn.)—Y. M. C. A. vs. R. A., Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

SUNDAY, June 27.

Convocation of the Indian Women's University of Yerandawana, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 5-30 p.m., Sir Moropant Joshi to deliver Convocation Address.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The time of transmission of telegrams between Calcutta and Bombay is now normal.

TO-DAY'S RADIO PROGRAMME.

A programme of dance music will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Thursday) at 6.45 p.m. Call Sign 2 F V. Wave-length 387 Metres.

THE SHREE KRISHNA AYURVEDIC COLLEGE.

The new classes of the above institution will commence from to-day (Thursday.) The limit of admission for the students is upto 1st July.

WOMEN AND ELECTIONS.

A public meeting of women will be held on Monday, (the 28th instant) at 4-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, to ask for the admission of women to the Legislative Assembly and the Council of State, when Mrs. Sabarbanu F. Vakil will preside.

AT-HOME OF B. P. W. C.

The monthly "At-Home" of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council will be held at the Town Hall at 5 p.m. to-day (Thursday) when Mr. Syed Munawar will speak on the work of the Social Service League. Members and their friends are invited.

INDIAN WOMEN'S CONVOCATION.

A Convocation to confer Degrees on the successful candidates at the last G. A. Degree Examination of the Indian Women's University of Yerandawana will be held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Hall, Fort, Bombay (Sunday) the 27th instant at 5.30 p.m., when Sir Moropant Joshi of Amraoti will deliver the Convocation Address.

"BENEFITS OF CHILD WELFARE MOVEMENT."

Under the auspices of the Currimbhoy Ebrahim Mill Women's Association of the Currimbhoy Institute a gathering of the women workers of the C. E. Mills will be arranged to-day (Thursday) at 6 p.m. in the Central Hall of the Institute when Prof. the "Benefits of Child Welfare Movement." R. K. Kulkarni will address the women on

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Toyooka Maru" left Kobe for Bombay on the 19th instant, and is due to arrive here on or about the 16th July.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Genoa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 23rd instant and is due to arrive here on Saturday afternoon the 26th.

CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of 22nd June to 6 a.m. of 23rd idem:—

Smallpox: Attack 1, Death 1; Cholera: Attack and Death Nil; Plague and Influenza also Death and Attack Nil.

Total Mortality (Exclusive of Still-born): 75.

Total Mortality this day last year: 72.

BASSEIN PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of Bassein daily passengers was held lately in Thomas Baptista's A. V. School at Papdy under the presidentship of Mr. V. H. Manohar, when an Association styled the "Daily Passengers' Association Bassein," was established to safeguard the interests of the daily passengers and school boys.

Mr. Ganesh Balvant Deodhar has been elected President for this year.

ASSEMBLY'S ELECTORAL ROLLS

The dates fixed for the publication of the Electoral Rolls of the Bombay constituencies of the Legislative Assembly and of the constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council have been further revised. The first publication will now take place on July 12 and the second publication on September 4, instead of the dates announced previously, viz:, July 1 and August 25.

The Annual Football Tournament of the Cordite Factory concluded on Tuesday evening at Wellington when C Company of the 2nd Ulster Rifles beat A Company of the same battalion, holders of the trophy, by one goal to love.—A. P.

THE WEATHER.

MONSOON DISAPPEARS FROM WEST COAST

WEAKENS IN LOWER BURMA

SIMLA, June 23.

The monsoon has weakened in Lower Burma and has practically disappeared from the West Coast of the Peninsula. The whether has been generally dry everywhere but Assam, and local in Upper Burma, Orissa, the Konkan and North Madras Coast.

A few falls have occurred in Bengal, Kashmir, West Central Provinces, South East Madras and Punjab Hills.

Chief amounts are:—Tavoy one and a half inches; Monywa, Sibsagar, Silchar and Cuttack three quarters; Pachmari a half.

The temperature is above normal from Bombay Deccan to South Bengal.

Forecast:—No large change.—A. P.

HEAT WAVE IN CALCUTTA.

CASES OF HEAT STROKES.

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Calcutta is passing through another wave of heat depression since yesterday resulting in several cases of heat-strokes. Staff Sergeant, Major Curtis, of Calcutta Light Horse was removed to the British Station Hospital in an unconscious state believed to be suffering from heat-stroke. One clerk and three other Indians have also been removed to the Medical College Hospital to-day similarly sucering.—Free Press.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, June 23.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 27th Jun. 1926		Total since 1st June, 1926		June 1st to 27th June 1924		1925	
	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.	In.	Ct.
Colaba (Observatory)	0	0	3	40	5	73	22	05
Fort (St. Geo. Hospital).					7	20	22	38
Esplanade (Gok. Tej. Hospita)								
Byculla (J. J. Hospital)	0	0	2	70	8	22		
Kemp and Co. (Cumballa Hill								

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 23rd June 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a. m. 29.718 inches (·023 above normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.649 inches (·028 above normal.)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. —.013
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 84.6 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 78.5 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 91.0 degrees (4.4 above normal.)
Minimum " during 24 hours 83.0 degrees (4.4 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 76 per cent
" " at 4 p. m. (previous day) 66 %
Direction of wind at 8 a. m. W.
Velocity " " 2 miles per hour.
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 95 miles.
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 15 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m. (the whole sky cloudy —10) 3
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches
Total rainfall during the month 3.40 "
" " " year 6.49 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Wednesday, the 23rd June 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear along the foot of the hills and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in most parts. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were below normal at Hissar and the maximum alone at Rawalpindi and Delhi. The highest temperature in the province was 108 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear and the air is much drier than usual. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in the south of the province. A maximum temperature of 107 deg. was recorded at Allahabad.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately clouded over the Sind coast and mostly clear elsewhere. Humidity is in defect in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was above normal throughout the aforesaid area and the minimum locally in that region. The thermometer rose to 113 113 deg. at Jacobabad.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded along the coast and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere The air is drier than usual in Gujarat and Central India West and in parts of Kathiawar. Both maximum and minimum temperatures were above normal in Central India West and the maximum alone at other places.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded and humidity is in marked defect. Temperature was above normal in most parts.

The Konkan.—Ratnagiri reports 0.26" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded and humidity is almost normal. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 1.0 deg. (4 deg. above normal) and the lowest 83.0 deg. (4 deg. above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are in general lightly clouded and humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was above normal in the whole of the vision and the minimum in east Hyderabad

General Remarks.—The monsoon has weakened further and weather has been dry almost everywhere. Temperatures remain higher than usual in the central parts of the country and most of the Peninsula.

Forecast.—No large change.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 22nd June 1926 issued from Simla.

The monsoon is normally active in Lower Burma but is very weak elsewhere. Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, the Kokan and Malabar; while a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Bengal, the east and north Punjab, Kashmir, the Central Provinces and the Bombay Deccan.

The chief amounts were:—Tavoy two inches; Mergui, Diamond Island, Akyab three; Kyaukpyu one and a half; Dibrugarh, Shillong, Chittagong one, Hissar, Simla a half; Karwar three-quarters.

Temperature is above normal in the central parts of the country and in northeast India outside Assam.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Following an altercation in the Baluch Regimental lines, Karachi, shortly after midnight, a sepoy, named Sarfaraz is alleged to have plunged a knife into the abdomen of Lance Naik Gulabadshah, who was immediately removed to hospital and now lies in a dying condition.—A.P.

A Vizagapatam message to a Madras paper reports the death of Dr. J. M. Clerc, Bishop of Vizagapatam in his 80th year after more than 56 years of clerical life of which 35 years were spent as bishop. He was consecrated Bishop on July 16th 1891 by the late Dr. Golgan of Madras.

Mysore celebrated the birthday of the Maharajah with great pomp on Tuesday.—F.P.I.

A Rangoon message says:—"The Hon. Justice Joseph Augustus Mg Gyi, has been appointed Home Member in succession to the late U. May Oung."

A Gurkha Samaj has been inaugurated in Calcutta whose members will be Gurkha residents of Calcutta.

The Telegraph Department, Rangoon, notifies that both routes to India (Assam and Arakan) have been set right and traffic is normal. It may be remembered since the disaster caused by the cyclone in Arakan the telegraph service between India and Burma was completely disonganised—A. P.

Pandit Baboorao Paradkar, editor of the "Aj" the Hindu daily of Benares, was married to Miss Saraswatibai of Gwalior at Dr. Murari Lal's residence on Monday night. The bride was a child widow and both parties belong to high orthodox Maharashtra Brahmin families. The marriage ceremony was performed according to the Sanatan Dharma rites.—F. P. I.

A Benares message of June 23 says:—Babu Govind Das, a well-known author, scholar and social reformer passed away this noon at his Durgkund residence at the age of 60, from a serious attack of asthma to which he was a life-long martyr.—F.P.I.

The Calcutta Corporation have resolved to-day to present an address of welcome to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, the Congress President on the 6th July.—F.P.I.

A Trichinopoly message says:—There was a serious fire at Kulitalai town which is situated about 20 miles west of Trichy resulting in the complete destruction of about 50 houses rendering about 80 families of

Dr. Kitchlew who is on a visit to Darjeeling, addressed a public meeting and exhorted the Hindus and Mahomedans of Bengal to sink their petty differences and act for the good of the country.—A. P.

At the Lancashire Regiment Tournament at St. Thomas Mount Soccer, a very interesting game was witnessed between the Headquarters Company and the 'A' Company, ending in a win for the former by two goals to one.—A. P.

A nucleus of the Responsive Co-operation Party has been formed in Bengal with Mr. B Chakravarti, editor of the "Bengalee", as the President, and Mr. I. B. Sen as the Secretary.—A. P.

RESCUE HOME IN BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL HELP TO SALVATION ARMY.

At a meeting of the Municipal Standing Committee, held on Wednesday, consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner stating that since the Salvation Army Rescue Home was opened on March 19, 1925, and the work commenced about a month later, the grant of Rs. 2,500 per annum might now by granted to the Home. The Committee forwarded the letter to the Corporation recommending sanction.

INDIA'S SEABORNE TRADE.

CALCUTTA, June 21.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

India's foreign sea-borne trade in May, 1926 shows that the total imports in May merchandise amounted to 1,951 lacs of rupees and the total exports including re-exports to 2,501 lakhs of rupees; the net imports of private treasure during the month of report were 488 lakhs of rupees and total visible balance of trade in merchandise and treasure was 42 lakhs of rupees in favour of India.

The balance of remittances of funds was minus 2 lakhs of rupees.—A. P.

INDIAN MEDICINAL PLANTS

NEGLECTED STUDY

LACK OF INITIATIVE AND ORGANISATION

Father Caius read a very interesting paper on the "Historic View of Medicinal Plants of India," at the Circle Literaire on Tuesday, the French Counsul presiding. The speaker indicated how complex was the subject of the study of medicinal plants in India. Their collection and examination were not effectively systematised. The process of manufacture of the products useful for medicinal purposes out of the medicinal plants in India could be, he suggested, worked out on the spot without importing drugs like strychnos, squill, digitalis, belladonna and similar products. There were, he added, also medicinal plants in India which could easily provide substitutes for well-known and tried drugs and medicinal products, e.g., guttiares, sarsaparillas. It was true that since 1922 the School of Tropical Medicine in Calcutta had been doing good and valuable work. Why was Bombay without such a School? Because, there was lack of initiative and organisation. He spoke on the relations between the collection and examination of medicinal plants, the manufacture and distribution of the medical products from them, between the pharmacy, the laboratory and the hospitals. He spoke also about the attempts in Madras and elsewhere and concluded by saying that the possibilities in the developments of the medicinal plants in India were great, the difficulties of organisation and systematic work equally great. The complexity of the problems involved such immense efforts that it was very nearly impossible for a single Government or State to finance such an enterprise. There was need for active co-operation from the public and also for the spirit of initiative. If the study, collection, examination, manufacture and distribution of the medicinal plants in India could be organised, they would open up fields of service to the community hitherto unknown. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the president and the lecturer.

CUTCH PEOPLES' CONFERENCE

DRAFT CONSTITUTION

The following is the fuller report of the meeting of the General Committee of the Cutch Prajakeya Parishad (the Cutch Peoples' Conference) which was held on Tuesday evening at Chinchbunder Road, Mandvi, under the presidency of Mr. Lakmidas Rowji Tairsee.

At the outset Professor K. T. Shah, one of the Secretaries, read out the minutes of previous meetings, which were duly signed by the President.

Sir Curriambhoy Ibrahim, Bart, had written a letter regretting his inability to accept the presidentship of the proposed Cutchi Conference. The letter was read at the meeting and recorded, and Mr. Rahimtoola Meherally Chinoy was requested to accept the presidentship which he did. A resolution electing Mr. Chinoy as President was accordingly passed.

The Secretaries informed the meeting that Mr. Soorji Valabhdas was, owing to ill health, unable to accept the post of Hony. Treasurer of the Conference, so the Meeting appointed Messrs. Lavji Meghji and Kanji Jadhavji as Hon. Treasurers.

Consideration was then given to the draft constitution of the Conference. After considerable discussion it was resolved that the principal aim of the Conference should be the promotion of the welfare of the Cutchi people, and the development of the Cutchi country. Thereafter a committee of 5 people was appointed for making further necessary alterations and improvements in the wording of the sections of the drafts, the committee consisting of Messrs. Mavji Govindji, Mathuradas Kanji Matani, Vrajlal Bhagwanlal Chhay, Prof. K. T. Shah, and Gulabshanker S. Dholaker.

The resignations tendered by some of the members of the General Committee were then accepted, and a few new members were taken in the General Committee.

Contributions were then made to the Fund for the Conference to which several members paid their quotas. The total contributed on the spot was Rs. 2070. It was also resolved that those who paid Rs. 25 or over were to be considered as members of the Reception Committee for the Conference.

The meeting then dispersed.

DONATIONS TO FUND.

The following contributions have been made to the Fund:—

Messrs. L R Tairsee Rs. 101; Mavji G. Sheth Rs. 51; Keshavji Damji Rs. 211; Chapsey Bhimji and Co. Rs. 101; Kamji Jadhav Rs. 201; Virji Peraj Rs. 251; Narandas Narsi Rs. 151; Vallabhji Karsondas Jethabhai and Co. Rs. 100; Devchand D. Shethia Rs. 125; Dharsi Hemraj Rs. 25 Narayan V Thakker Rs. 25; Velji A. Meishari Rs. 25; Vrajlal B Chhaya Rs. 25; Anandji Mulji Rs. 25; Tricumji D. Patel Rs. 25; Shivji C Shah Rs. 25; Jivraj G. Nensey Rs. 25; Rowji Jagjivan Rs. 25; Dayaram Khatao Rs. 25; Dayaram Ratansey Rs. 25 and Dr. Poonsey H Meishari 201; "A sympathiser" Rs. 251; Prof. K. T. Shah Rs. 51.—Total Rs. 2,070.

MADDEN CASE.

COL. WEDGWOOD EXPLAINS.

LONDON, June 23.

In the House of Commons, Col. Wedgwood explained in reference to the Madden case that Mrs. Madden in 1923 wrote to him about her grievance. He sent her letter to Lord Winterton who wrote to him a private reply. Col. Wedgwood wrote to the lady a non-committal answer. She asked him to return some papers and he sent them back to her folded up. Lord Winterton's private answer must have been among them. Col. Wedgwood a year later learned from Lord Winterton that this letter had got into her hands. He now apologised to Lord Winterton for the great trouble his carelessness had caused. Lord Winterton expressed his gratitude for Col. Wedgwood's generous apology.—Reuter's Special.

NOMINATION OF CONGRESS CANDIDATES

BERAR P. C. C. URGES POSTPONEMENT

YEOTMAL, June 21.

The Berar Provincial Congress Committee held at Akola yesterday has adopted a resolution requesting the All-India Congress Committee to permit the Berar P.C.C. to postpone the nomination of the Congress candidates till a reply is received from the General Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee to a number of doubts raised by this Committee.

The Committee has suggested the names of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, and Mr. Joseph Baptista for the presidency of the ensuing Congress at Gauhati.—A. P.

A MIDNIGHT INTRUDER

SIX MONTHS FOR A PATHAN

Judgment in the case in which one Mahomed Sher Hussain, a Pathan was charged with lurking house-trespass with intent to commit an offence punishable under the Indian Penal Code, was delivered on Wednesday noon by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court.

On the evidence before him the Magistrate was satisfied that the accused had committed the offence. He therefore convicted him and sentenced him to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

During the course of his judgment, the Magistrate observed that the accused entered Miss Mama's bedroom at the dead of night with an intention of outraging her modesty.

(Continued from column 6.)

begun here this morning under ideal conditions. The first two days' play will be in the nature of second qualifying test as those players who are fifteen strokes behind the leader will be made to retire at the close of to-morrow's play. The remainder will contest over another 36 holes on Friday.—Reuter's Special.

TENNIS AT WIMBLEDON

LONDON, June 22.

Wimbledon to-day witnessed one of the finest second-day programmes in the history of Championships when a large feminine element in the gayest and smartest summer toilettes made the rentre roort a promenade of fashion parade.

The following were the results of the first two matches on the centre court; Men's Singles: Second round: Brugnon beat Hodges 7|5, 6|2, 6|2.

Women'n Singles: First round: Lenglen beat the American player, Miss Browne, 6|2, 6|3.

In the outer court, in the second round match, Kinsey beat the British Davis Cup player, Gilbert 6|1, 6|1, 6|4.

On the centre court, in the second round, another Franco-Amtrican battle was fought at a tremendously hot pace, Cochet beating Vincent Richards, the favourite for singles Championship 4|6, 8|3, 6|4, 6|2.—Reuter's Special.

AUSTRALIANS BEAT LANCASHIRE

LONDON, June 22.

The match between Lancashire and Australians which began on Saturday resulted in a win for the visitors by an innings and 77 runs. Lancashire 149 and 148. The Australians replied with 374.—Reuter.

LONDON, June 22.

The following were the results of the cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Notts vs. Glamorgan.—Notts won by an innings and 113 runs. Notts 564 for six and declared. Glamorgan 76, and following-on 375, (Hills 105, Clay 85, not out).

Worcester vs. Northampton.—Northants won by 176 runs. Northants 122 and 413 (Jupp 197, Hawtie 51, Wilson five for 110). Worcester 200 and 159 (Nicholson five for 51, Jupp four for 41).

Sussex vs. Cambridge University.—Sussex won by seven wickets. The Cambridge University 176 and 248 (Enthoven 88, Tate four for 44). Sussex 334, and 91 for three.

Surrey vs. Somerset.—Surrey won by 77 runs. Surrey 136, and 346 for eight and declared. Somerset 81 and 324 (McBryan 51, Johnson 117, not out).

Warwickshire vs. Kent.—Kent won by 100 runs. Kent 171 and 449 (Hubble 1, Partridge five for 171). Warwick 298 and 222 (Bates 75, Santall 58, Freeman 7 for 78).

Middlesex vs. Yorkshire.—The match was drawn, Yorkshire winning on the first innings. Middlesex 250 and 367 (Hendren 213, Macaulay six for 84). Yorkshire 415.

Essex vs. Oxford University.—Essex won by four wickets. Oxford 237 and 281 for eight, and declared (Taylor 81). Essex 283 and 239 for six (Eastman 83).

Derby vs. Gloucester.—The match was drawn, Gloucester winning on the first innings. Derby 256 and 279 (Townsend 83). Gloucester 363 and 82 for one.—Reuter's Special.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Prere Road, Fort).

JULY.

23rd June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18.04
To-day's Opening Rate	18.04
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	17.89
Difference	—.15

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg, Hornby Road.)

JULY.

23rd June, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.01
To-day's Opening Rate	9.07
Difference	+.06
To-day's Closing Rate	9.05
Difference	+.04

Khandi Market	339-00
Sewri Market	closed

NORTHHUMBERLAND PLATE.

FOXLAW PLACES FIRST.

LONDON, June 23.

The Northumberland Plate run at Newcastle to-day resulted as follows:—

Foxlaw	 1
Tournesol	 2
Templestow	 3

Five to one, eleven to ten, nine to two. Six ran. A short head, three lengths.—Reuter's Special.

FOOTBALL

HARWOOD LEAGUE.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA WIN.

The Bombay Gymkhana's victory over the G. I. P. in their first division fixture yesterday was by a narrow margin only one goal being scored in the match. It was perhaps the Gym.'s worst performance this season. Nothing seemed to go right for them and if their opponents had only utilised their opportunities they could have won. The Gymkhana had the best of the game but in the first half the Railway had three easy chances to score, and all these went abegging. The interval arrived with a blank sheet. Continuing their pressure on their opponents' goal the Gym. at last got home midway through the second half when Etherington gave Kermack a splendid through pass, the latter scoring with a rather feeble shot which, however, found the corner of the net well out of Phipps' reach. Another similar pass almost materialised, but Phipps nipped the movement in the bud by darting out at the moment. For the Railway Corr the left back played very well his tackling being a feature of the game.

BOMBAY GYM. ..... 1 goal.
G. I. P. RLY. ..... Nil.

BOMBAY Gym.:—Cummings; Hudson and Terry; Irvine, Bradley, Reid; Thow, Groundwater, Kermack, Etherington and Innes.

G. I. P. Rly.:—Phipps; Hankins and Corr; Lewis, Rodericks and Gilman; Murray, Chapman, Thompson, Round and Fernandez.

Referee:—Mr. F. W. Thornback.

TO-DAY'S MATCHES.

MATUNGA HINDS VS. POLICE.

HOCKEY IN MADRAS.

MADRAS, June 22.

Tht third match in the Madras Cricket Club Hockey Tournament was played this evening, between the Wanderers Hockey Club and Barracks Young Men's Association. The game was most stubbornly contested in the first half and both the teams had to fight hard. At the interval neither side had scored. After crossing over the Wanderers almost monopolised the game placing their opponents in defence. Almost throughout the second half, as it was they scored three goals and retired winners eventually by that wide margin. Wells, their central forward, was in good form and netted all three goals.—A. P.

SWIMMING COMPETITION.

BENARES SHIVALA, June 23.

Under the auspices of the Central Health Union, Benares, the second provincial thirteen miles and local boys' five miles swimming competition will be held on July 4th. A cup and several gold and silver medals will be awarded to the winners. Medical examination of candidates will be held on July 3rd at the Godowla Marwari Hospital. Fees for entry are rupee one and annas eight only.—A. P.

OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, June 23.

At St. Annes in the open Golf Championship 107 players having qualified in territorial eliminating competitions over 72 holes will take part in the medal play constituting the championship proper which was

(Continued in column 5).

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, JUNE 24, 1926.

THE MANDVI TRAGEDY.

The *cause celebre*, which arose out of the recent Mandvi tragedy, involving the loss by drowning of several lives, ended yesterday with the acquittal of Capt. Grant of the "Vita". The captain was charged with having failed to render to the passengers of the machwa "Nani Kichdi" all practical assistance by lowering the lifeboats and throwing buoys in order to save them from the danger caused by a collision. The Third Presidency Magistrate, who tried the case, has found the captain not guilty and reading between the lines of his judgment it is clear that he has based it entirely on the evidence of the Assistant Port Officer of Bombay and the Harbour Master of the Port of Bombay. The Magistrate declared that in order to appreciate the nature of the defence and the evidence in the case it was necessary to bear in mind the condition of the sea and weather prevailing at the port of Cutch-Mandvi on the day the tragedy took place. Accordingly relying on the evidence of the two experts, not one of whom was an eye-witness to the mishap, the Magistrate found that the condition of the sea and weather was such that the lowering of the life-boats could not have saved the passengers who lost their lives. And he came to this conclusion by a strange process of reasoning. "Assuming that he (the Captain) ought to have lowered the life-boats, the prosecution must prove that had he done so the lives of the six people or any of them would have been saved. He held that there was no evidence on that point at all. The reasonable inference, on the other hand, would be to hold that the lowering of the life-boats could not have saved them". It is, indeed, a strange dictum that it was the business of the prosecution to prove that had the life-boats been lowered, the drowning passengers would have been saved.

The issue really is quite different. It is whether in view of the circumstances of the case, all possible efforts were made by the captain to render assistance to the drowning persons. The evidence showed clearly that no such efforts were made. The only justification for such inaction could be that no such effort was possible. On this point the Magistrate has relied entirely on what he terms expert evidence as regards the condition of the sea and weather which made it impossible for the captain to render help without danger to his own vessel, crew or passengers and he has overlooked the weight of evidence of eye-witnesses, which suggested the possibility of rendering such assistance. If the Magistrate's reasoning is sound, the questions that naturally suggest themselves to a layman, in view of the dangerous condition of the sea and weather, assuming the correctness of the expert view, are: Why was it considered advisable to allow the passengers to disembark at all, how it was that other machwas were able to land the passengers safely and, finally, how it was possible for the brave Jindal Ebrahim to rescue several persons from the jaws of death? It may be that the Magistrate has, according to his lights, given a verdict which is sustainable from the strictly legal point of view. But it is a well-known and wise maxim that it is not enough that justice should be done but it is necessary that the people must feel satisfied that justice has been done. In this case, in view of the evidence tendered, the public, we are afraid, will not be satisfied that justice has been done and will be inclined to ask if, assuming the lives of Europeans were in danger in Cutch-Mandvi, or in similar circumstances elsewhere, the risks to which the Magistrate refers would not have been taken. The captain of the "Vita" may not have failed in his duty in the eye of the law, he may have honestly felt that it was useless and impossible to make even a desperate attempt to save the drowning passengers, but was his action in accordance with the best traditions of the British Marine? We leave it to him and his employers to answer the question.

The lives that have been lost cannot be recalled. But we trust, despite the verdict of the Magistrate, the lesson of the Mandvi tragedy will not be lost on the British India Steam Navigation Company and the Cutch State whose Government has been criminally negligent in providing modern facilities for the safe landing of passengers. The tragedy has brought into relief the grave risks that passengers have to take in embarking on, and disembarking from, steamers in Cutch ports. We hope both the State and the B. I. S. N. Company will not wait for another such tragedy before they realise the urgency of prompt measures to ensure the convenience and safety of passengers.

GOVERNMENT PLAN TO END THE COAL STRIKE.

WILL STARVATION FORCE THE MINERS TO SURRENDER?

(BY A BRITISH WORKER.)

Recent developments with regard to the British Coal Strike seem to indicate that the Government, in conjunction with the mine-owners are now bent on ending the conflict. Since the collapse of the General Strike neither the Government nor the owners have made strenuous efforts to find a solution. Now, however, with Labour enthusiasm on the wane and the miners on the brink of starvation, it seems that they believe victory to be within their grasp.

The owners propose that the 8 hour day should be reintroduced as a temporary measure, that a temporary Government subsidy should be provided and they promise to give effect to Government legislation on the re-organisation of the industry. They add that the 8 hour day would only operate in the poorer districts, in others it would be 7 1|2 and in the case of the more prosperous districts the 7 hour day would remain. All these points require Government legislation and Mr. Baldwin has promised to enact the necessary measures.

A Cowardly Blow.

On the surface the proposals, especially in view of their temporary character, would seem to be a sincere and genuine attempt to solve the present deadlock, but a second glance is sufficient to show that a cowardly blow is being aimed at the whole Trade Union Movement. It is to be hoped that the miners, who have had a long and bitter experience of the cunning and hypocrisy of British Capitalism and its political spokesmen, will be able to resist this latest attack. From a working class point of view there are three main reasons for the rejection of the present proposals.

The first is that, despite all assurances, the reversion to the 8 hour day will not be a temporary measure. Past history has taught the workers that British Capitalism does *not* honour its pledges. Promises, made in an awkward situation, are callously broken when mastery has been regained. The Labour Movement can only wring concessions from Capitalism through its organised might and if the labouring classes are to be saved from further misery, poverty and degradation, it will not be through promises made by the enemy but by the increased solidarity in their own ranks.

The Wrong Remedy.

The second objection to the proposals is that they do not solve the problem confronting the industry. The 8 hour day will lead to greater production, and lower prices. But while prior to the stoppage unemployment was rampant in the mining industry due to the lack of markets, the longer working day will lead to increased production and swell the ranks of the unemployed army. The owner's argument, that cheaper production will regain the foreign markets is likewise unsound. The mine-owners in the competing countries will also cheapen production by a lowering of the workers' standards, and the vicious law of Capitalist competition will continue to operate and the workers alone will be the victims.

Attack Against Labour Movement.

The third objection is, however, by far the most serious. The owners in a seemingly unselfish spirit intimate that the 8 hour day will only apply to certain of the poorer districts, some will have 7 1|2 and others will retain the 7 hours. This, rather than being a selfless act on their part, is actually an attack on the solidarity of the Miners' Federation. It is common knowledge that the Miners' Federation is one of the strongest Unions in existence. It has developed from the small local and county organisations of former days. It embraces practically all of the mining fraternity and has a membership of nearly a million. Its most distinctive feature is the solidarity of its component parts and it was the first of the great Trade Unions to conduct negotiations on a national scale and to arrive at national agreements. The concession granted by the owners would mean a reversion to the old form of district agreements. Conditions would then vary in the various districts. Similarity of conditions, which is the necessary prerequisite for large scale organisation would cease to exist, the National Organisation would be weakened to that extent and the County Unions rendered a prey to the avaricious attacks of the owners. There is every justification for believing that this is the conscious aim of the Government and the owners in the present instance. It is well-known that, with its present overwhelming majority, the Conservative Party is looking for an opportunity to smash both the political and economic organisations of the workers. Demoralisation of the Trade unions would inevitably be followed by the demoralisation of the Labour Party. The present proposals, innocent though they may appear, are actually the first step in this direction.

We can see, therefore that the new proposals, are inadequate. They will not cure the industry of its present ills, they lead to a reduction of the workers' standards on a National and even an International scale and finally they initiate an attack on the principles of Trade Unionism and the rights of organisation that were won by the pioneers of the Working class Movement. If peace is restored on the terms suggested it means a crushing defeat for Labour and as in 1921 the other industries will then be attacked. The resistance of the miners, fighting in isolation, is gradually being reduced. Nevertheless we can still hope that the other sections of the Labour Movement will realise the gravity of the situation and by rallying to the support of the miners, stave off this subtle attempt to demoralise the working class forces.

NEGOTIABILITY OF BEARER CHEQUES.

PROPOSED LEGISLATION

(BY A BANKER.)

The banking and commercial community, especially in the City of Bombay were much upset last year by a judgment of the High Court of Bombay which held that the negotiability of a negotiable instrument expressed as being payable to bearer might be restricted by an endorsement in full. In view of the importance of the issue raised, the Government of India consulted the leading Banks in Bombay, Chambers of Commerce, both Indian and European, and the mercantile community, and after ascertaining their views appear to have come to the conclusion that a change in the Negotiable Instrument Act is necessary to clarify the position. They propose, therefore, to amend the law so as to relieve Banks and the commercial community from the necessity of scrutinising endorsements on the back of documents which are on the face payable to bearer, but to accept the negotiability as restricted by an endorsement on the face of the document itself. Under the English Law, the negotiability of a bill originally expressed to be payable to bearer cannot be restricted by endorsement although the special endorser may render himself liable to the parties getting title through his endorsement, and the banking practice in England is consonant with the law. It is based on the principle "once a bearer always a bearer" and no party can restrict the negotiability other than the drawer except by striking the word "bearer" and putting "order" instead.

Existing Law and Practice.

In India, the law and practice in this respect have differed. Till the recent case in the High Court, the difference was not noticed and the English practice of treating a bearer bill as always a bearer instrument was followed by the Banks and the commercial community and the endorsements on such an instrument, whether on the face or on the back, were not at all scrutinised. The banking and the commercial community had not the least idea that there was any distinction in the English and Indian Law till the recent decision by the High Court. But when this was brought to their notice there was a general consensus of opinion as to the desirability of relieving them from the necessity of scrutinising the endorsements on negotiable instrument originally expressed to be payable to bearer. In view of this the law needs to be brought into line with the practice prevalent till lately. Now the proposed Bill seeks to make the distinction between endorsements on the back and on the face of the instruments. This is undesirable and will lead to unnecessary confusion. If this difference is legalised, a practice may grow up of endorsing on the face of the instruments and the need for relieving Banks and the commercial community from the necessity of scrutinising such endorsements also will again arise before long. Secondly in practice this arrangement will be found to be unworkable. Because the space on the face of cheques and other instruments for endorsement is very limited and after the first one or two endorsements subsequent endorsements will of necessity be made on the back. If the Banks are made to scrutinse the first two endorsements, they will necessarily have to look to subsequent endorsements to see whether the instrument is in order and they cannot then ignore the endorsements on the back.

Suggested Changes.

It should not be competent for the payee or any subsequent holder of a cheque or bill payable to bearer to change its tenor by endorsement and make it payable to the order of the endorsee. The change should not be effected by endorsement whether on the face or on the back. The privity of contract is between the drawer and the drawee and the latter is only bound by the instruction of the former and no other party should be

(Continued on page 8.)

Notes of the Day.

An Arbitrary Decision.

It is not in India only that people suffer from executive highhandedness. In the country which is supposed to be peculiarly gifted for the exercise of the rights of freedom of movement and speech and which resents encroachments by the Executive on these rights very keenly, a Tory Government has the temerity to refuse admission to two important officials belonging to Trade Union organisations on the Continent. The Home Secretary replied on being asked in the House of Commons why M. Oudegeest and M. Fimmen, who were to attend the International Labour Emigration Conference, were refused entrance into the country, explained the arbitrary ban on them by the ridiculous assertion that "they were arranging to hold up British ships in foreign ports during the recent strike which in his opinion was illegal." This novel method of taking revenge on the Trade Union movement in England by attempting to obstruct its securing co-operation from abroad will only exasperate the miners further and defeat its own end. Trade Unionism is not likely to be crushed in this manner.

The Only Remedy.

Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya is at his best in lachrymose comment upon the conditions of present day politics in India. We are glad he had the courage to tell his audience in a recent speech at Calcutta, where he denounced communalism as a "national poison," that "whatever might be their views about the acceptance or non-acceptance of office it was their clear duty to unite on the basis of nationalism, discarding communalism altogether." This is excellent advice, but we do not know how far the Responsivist friends of Pundit Malaviya will like it. To them the acceptance of office is something which looms large in the political horizon of their making as the one prize they must covet. Pundit Malaviya deplored the condition of things "when people had begun to consider themselves as Hindus and Mahomedans, having conflicting interests and not as Indians with civic interests." Does he not realise even now that the only remedy to prevent this is to increase the prestige of the Indian National Congress instead of alluring communal organisations like the Hindu Sabha and the Muslim League to usurp the political activity of the Congress? We hope the venerable Pundit will revise his opinion — now about the necessity of the Hindu Sabha running its own candidates for the legislatures.

A Flag for South Africa.

It is difficult to understand why any controversy should have been created in South Africa over the Flag Bill of the Hertzog Government. The South African Party and the British element in that country are excited over the proposal of the Pact Government that South Africa should have a separate flag of its own symbolising the union of the various States composing the South African Union. Red is to represent the Cape Province, while green, the dominating colour of the old Republican Flag, represents the Transvaal, yellow and blue standing for the Free State and Natal respectively. The latest proposal emanating from the Labourites and the Africanders, who support the Pact Government of General Hertzog, is that the Union Jack and the new Union Flag shall be flown side by side on all ceremonial occasions. But British Jingoes in the country will not take a reasonable attitude over the question. A Britisher at a Durban protest meeting went to the length of saying that "he would like to meet the man that would pull down the Union Jack"! But there is no question in South Africa of pulling down the Union Jack. The South Africans proper are concerned, out of a sentiment which does credit to them, about securing a flag of their own without showing any disrespect whatsoever to the British flag. India can appreciate their position with great sympathy because the Indian case is exactly parallel to theirs. We too want a flag of our own which will be run up side by side with the Union Jack.

Insipid Flattery.

Sir Austen Chamberlain has sought to perform the hopeless task of convincing the world that the League is "a great and increasingly powerful international organisation." This insipid flattery which is, perhaps, meant for those members of the League who are willing to support Anglo-French opinion in regard to the re-construction of the League Council will not deceive anybody who studies the past achievement of the League and its present purpose. The British Foreign Secretary had to confess in the House of Commons that he had received confirmation of the notification of Brazil's withdrawal from the League and that Spain was certain to follow Brazil. He regretted this intention to cut adrift from "a great and increasingly powerful organisation" on the part of these Powers, but it is difficult to realise, particularly for Eastern students of the League's work, how a clique of two or three European nations with whom Latin America and Spain now refuse to co-operate can hope to make the world believe that they form a great organisation.

MUSSOLINI'S BIG STICK

THREAT TO SWISS GOVERNMENT

SEQUEL TO ANTI-FASCIST DEMONSTRATIONS

LONDON, June 23.

Rome.—The anti-Fascist demonstrations to which the Italian delegates and the officials of the League of Nations were recently subjected, has drawn a strong Note by Italy remonstrating to the Swiss Government against the "violation of immunity to which its representatives to the League are entitled," and asking for due satisfaction. The note expresses the hope that the regrettable demonstrations will not occur again, or Italy would be obliged to adopt stronger measures not excluding the withdrawal of her representatives.—Reuter.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE BILL

LORDS PASS THIRD READING

LONDON, June 22.

The House of Lords, to-day, passed the third reading of the Judicial Committee Bill. —Reuter.

MINERAL ROYALTIES.

PREMIER'S REPLY TO QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 22.

In the House of Commons, to-day, the most prominent questions related to coal. Mr. Baldwin, asked whether he intended to carry out the Royal Commission's recommendation with regard to the mineral royalties, said that they raised questions which necessarily reacted on national finances. The losses the country was suffering, together with the conversion of the public debts contemplated in the near future, created a situation which Government was bound to examine carefully before committing the country to a financial transaction of the magnitude involved in the recommendation.

WEEKLY IMPORTS OF COAL.

Mr. Lane-Fox sain that wtekly imports of coal during the seven weeks since 30th April, respectively, were 50,000, 55,000, 31,000, 58,000, 120,000 and 181,000 tons. —Reuter's Special.

MINERS' LEADERS DENOUNCED

BIRKENHEAD'S BLUSTER

LONDON, June 22.

In the course of a stern lecture at the Newspaper Society Lord Birkenhead referred to the miners' leaders, notably Mr. Cook, who "has not moved an inch during the past months. who defy economic laws, the advice of Government, the interests of trade and the life of the nation," and declared: "We who have broken down every despot in Europe will not be broken down by the men in domestic field who take their biddings from a discredited revolutionary junta in the most miserable and poverty-striken country of Europe."—Reuter.

BLOW AT TRADE UNIONS

MOTIONS BEFORE CONSERVATIVES' CONFERENCE

LONDON, June 23.

Motions arising from the general strike were a feature of the opening session of the Conference of the Conservative Associations which was attended by 15,000 delegates. The Conference passed a resolution demanding the repeal of the Trades Dispute Act of 1906, and also insisting on the secret ballot before the strike.

Lord Birkenhead, who took a prominent part in the discussion, intimated that Government was considering the circumstances in which the Trade Union funds might be confiscated, the regulation of peaceful picketing and the introduction of secret ballot. He said the Cabinet Committee had positive evidence of fraud in taking ballots. He expressed the opinion that the system of postal ballot might be devised on a clear-cut question, while votes might be sent to the appropriate Government official in special, envelopes for counting.—Reuter.

BRITISH SOLDIERS', CHILDREN

IMPROVEMENT IN STANDARD OF EDUCATION

LONDON, June 22.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Robert Morrison asked whether improvements in the standard of the education of the children of British soldiers in India were being considered.

Lord Winterton replied that the recent reports showed that some difficulty was experienced in maintaining the required standard. Lord Birkenhead was at present in communication with the Government of India and the War Office on the subject.—Reuter.

FRENCH CABINET

RESULT OF BRIAND'S PERSEVERANCE

CAILLAUX ACCEPTS FINANCE PORTFOLIO

LONDON, June 22.

Paris.—Lobbies in the Chamber are anxiously questioning M. Briand's ability to form a Ministry following his day-long unsuccessful quest for a Finance Minister. Successive candidates lost confidence after a heart-to-heart talk with M. Peret or the Manager of Banque de France on the real facts of the position of the treasury. M. Caillaux was the latest man to be approached, but he repeatedly refused to accept unless he simultaneously heads the Government. It is confidently predicted that M. Briand will be compelled to approach an expert who is not a member of Parliament, and, in the meantime, he will canvass with party leaders regarding the possibility of a stable majority without which, he declares, he will not take office.—Reuter.

CAILLAUX ACCEPTS FINANCE. PORTFOLIO.

LONDON, June 23.

The gravity of the French political situation is evidenced by a succession of Paris messages the first of which timed 10-55 this morning said that M. Doumer while leaving the Conference at the Quai d'Orsay declared that all the portfolios had been settled. A message issued a quarter of an hour later said that an agreement had not been reached at the Quai d'Orsay Conference.

M. Briand will offer the finance portfolio to M. Caillaux and it is unlikely that M. Doumer and M. Poincare will join the Cabinet.

M. Briand after the Conference was called to Elyssee and while leaving it he said "the situation will shortly speak for itself and eloquently."

LATER.

Paris.—M. Caillaux has accepted the portfolio of finance.—Reuter.

RESULT OF BRIAND'S PERSEVERANCE

LONDON, June 23.

Paris.—Following M. Caillaux's acceptance of the portfolio of Finance, M. Briand explained to pressmen that M. Poincare's refusal of the Finance portfolio caused a collapse of the plan for Briand-Poincare combination. When M. Briand informed M. Doumergue of his failure to form a Cabinet M. Doumergue urged him to persevere, and M. Briand considered it his duty to do everything humanly possible. The Cabinet he would form with M. Caillaux's collaboration would be one of Republican union with an introduction of certain new elements.—Reuter.

EUCHARISTIC CONGRESS.

IMPRESSIVE CEREMONIES.

LONDON, June 23.

Chicago.—The proceedings of the second public session of the Eucharistic Congress closed with an impressive benediction service celebrated by Cardinal Mundelein. The vast stadium was filled with 1,50,000 worshippers carrying banners and lighted candles the flickering lights of which made the huge dark arena a magical scene. Bands blared from the stands as the congregation marched in in columns of four. Then a loud speaker announced the blessed sacrament upon the altar whereupon hats were doffed, cigars and cigarettes thrown away and conversation hushed. Two thousand priests in 'mufti', then, entered the arena and sat to the right and left of the altar. The Archbishop of Munich addressed the congregation in German. Mgr. Seipel of Austria, and Cardinal Casanova Archbishop of Toledo also spoke, after which the princes of the church headed by Cardinal Bonzano passed in a procession to the altar and when all were seated the crowd sang the Anthem.—Reuter.

THE HAJ.

PASSES OFF PEACEFULLY.

BOMBAY, June 23.

The "Khilafat Daily" received a message dated 21st June from Mecca that the Haj is accomplished with perfect peace. The pilgrims numbered approximately 1,25,000 including 60,000 from Nejd. The health of the pilgrims is satisfactory.—A. P.

ALIPORE JAIL MURDER CASE.

MOVE FOR AN APPEAL

CALCUTTA, June 23.

It is understood Messrs. A. C. Mookerjee, I. B. Sen, S. N. Haldar, N.K. Bose and Bepinbehary Mullick will move for the admission of an appeal before Justices Rankin and Chotzner in the High Court to-morrow on behalf of the accused sentenced to death in the Alipore Jail murder case.—Press Press.

PANDIT MALAVIYA TO VISIT DACCA

CALCUTTA, June 23.

It is understood that in response to several pressing invitations Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, who is now here, is visiting Dacca and Mymensingh about the end of this month.—Free Press.

MANDVI DROWNING TRAGEDY.

JUDGMENT IN THE "VITA" CASE.

CAPTAIN ACQUITTED.

EXPERT OPINION---THE DECIDING FACTOR

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate in what is popularly known as the "Vita," case on Wednesday morning. The Magistrate ordered the acquittal of Mr. W. E. Grant, the captain in charge of s.s. "Vita," The captain was charged with negligence of duty and not rendering help to helpless passengers of the wrecked machhwa "Nani Kichdi" in the port of Cutch Mandvi.

QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

During the course of a lengthy judgment, the Magistrate observed that the objection raised by the defence counsel as regards the jurisdiction of the Court, by virtue of several enactments, all criminal Courts in India had the jurisdiction to try such cases in which a British subject might have been charged with offence on board the ship on the high seas or in any port. The charge against the captain was also under the Criminal Procedure Code.

EXPERT EVIDENCE.

Regarding the evidence the Magistrate said to appreciate the defence arguments, the condition of the sea and weather on the day of the accident at port Cutch. Mandvi ought to be taken into consideration. The Court had called the Assistant Port Officer of Bombay as their witness as the prosecution had not called for any expert evidence. The officer's evidence, the magistrate held, was independent, and his version as regards the weather and condition of the sea at Port Mandvi on May could be relied upon.

"A HAZARDOUS TASK."

From his evidence, it appeared that at 2-43 p.m. on the day of the accident the tide in the port Mandvi was running at about three knots an hour, and at 4-30 and 4-45 p.m. it was running between two and three knots per hour. A moderate sea breeze combined with a current of three knots per hour would not allow a life boat to proceed against the sea; and hence it was hazardous to lower life boats in such a condition.

The Harbour Officer, another expert witness, had put in weather charts which showed that the strength of breeze in the Gulf of Cutch was 14 to 18 miles per hour. He had also said that according to another chart the tide at 4-30 p.m. on May 4 must have been about three knots an hour.

CAPTAIN NOT LIABLE TO BE PROSECUTED.

There was no evidence before the Court to show when and at what distance Velbai, Versi and others were drowned. They did not know how to swim and unless they had been supported by some thing they have, presumably been drowned immediately. If it be that, the Captain was not liable to be charged under the Criminal Procedure Code.

The Magistrate believed that to prove that the Captain's failure to do his duty was the immediate cause of the death of the six persons who were drowned; and that any one of those six lives could have been saved had the captain lowered the life boats was the business of the prosecution. There was no evidence on that point at all On the contrary all reasonable evidence was that the captain could not have possibly lowered the life boats. To lower the life-boats the captain would have taken at least 10 minutes. It was admitted that the captain was standing on the bridge and he knew nothing of the accident until he was informed of it by the chief officer of the ship and later by Mr. Virji Peraj. Three machhwas were at that time proceeding for the rescue work.

NO CHANCE OF SAVING.

Even if the captain had come to know of the accident very shortly after it happened, and if he had lowered the life boats at once, the boats would not have reached the place of accident as mentioned by the prosecution, before 20 minutes. The passengers who were drowned could not have been saved 20 minutes after the accident happened, unless they were swimmers. Therefore, the magistrate acquitted the Captain of the charge of negligence under the Indian Penal Code.

As for the charges under the Merchants Shipping Act, the Magistrate thought that the prosecution and the defence had tried to minimise and exaggerate respectively the distance between the ship and the place of accident. The victims of the accident might have been drifted several feet away before the lifeboats could have been lowered, in case the victims had not drowned immediately. Another point was that after the Captain had been informed of the accident he had gone to the stern and had seen on looking through his glasses that three boats had proceeded to the scene and had done the rescue work. Mr. Virji Peraj saw the Captain at that time.

The Captain of the ship was to help only if and so far as he could do so without danger to his own vessel, crew and passengers. Evidence had supported the Captain's plea that it was pretty impossible to lower lifeboats either on lee side or weather side. The Magistrate did not accept the suggestion that the sea was calm and that there was no danger in lowering the life boats.

The Magistrate commended the conduct of Ebrahim, the tindel of Cutch who saved 24 lives. The Magistrate suggested that Mr. Virji Peraj who had offered Rs. 1,000 for each life saved would consider Ebrahim's noble services.

STOP INTERNECINE FEUDS.

FITTING MEMORIAL TO DESHBANDHU.

MRS. NAIDU'S MESSAGE TO COUNTRY.

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, President of the Indian National Congress, has issued the following message to the people of India:—

"In accordance with the Hindu calendar, Monday, the 5th of July, has been appointed for an All-India celebration of the first "shradha" ceremony of Deshbandhu Chittaranjan Das. It is hoped that throughout India, alike in all large cities and small towns and remote villages, it will be commemorated with all fitting solemnity, not only by his followers in whom he reposed his trust, but by every section of the Indian people, the rich and powerful, whom he honoured by his friendship, the lowly, whom he cherished with his affection, the poor, the oppressed and the fallen of all communities whom he uplifted and protected with his generous and compassionate love. No homage to the illustrious memory of the late Deshbandhu Das could be more acceptable or appropriate on such an occasion than by a cessation of internecine feuds, a cementing of intercommunal amity and a true renewal of enthusiasm and united endeavour in realising the great dream of Swaraj to which his life was consecrated in supreme and sacrificial devotion."—Free Press.

CHINESE TANGLE

CABINET APPROVES OF YEN'S RESIGNATION

LONDON, June 22.

Peking.—The Cabinet has approved of Yen's resignation of Premiership. Tuhsikuei has been appointed as Acting Premier. Wellington Koo combines in himself Finance Ministership and the headship of the Salt administration. Yen has resigned owing to Chang-Tso-Lin's opposition.—Reuter.

INDIAN SANDHURST COMMITTEE

A ROUND OF VISITS

SIMLA, June 22.

Further communications from London give an account of the visit to the Sandhurst Military College and other institutions by the sub-committee of the Indian Sandhurst Committee. The sub-committee met in Mr. Sethna's flat on May 20th to consider the additional notes on the visits circulated by the Secretary. Certain additions and alterations were made in these.—A.P.

It is understood that the Rajah of Panagal, Chief Minister to the Madras Government is proceeding to Simla in connection among other things with the validating and re-enacting Bills with reference to the Religious Endowments Act which he proposes to introduce in the Madras Council.—A. P.

BAKRI-ID CELEBRATIONS

PEACEFUL EVERYWHERE

REPORTS OF MINOR INCIDENTS

MADRAS, June 22.

The Bakri-Id passed off peacefully in Madras.—Free Press.

AT CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, June 23.

The Bakri-Id passed off quietly at Cawnpore.—Free Press.

AT AGRA.

AGRA, June 12.

The Id passed off peacefully.—A. P.

AT JAMSHEDPUR

JAMSHEDPUR, June 22.

The Bakri-Id passed off quietly here. Adequate precautionary measures were taken by the police. Leaders of both the communities exerted their influence, and fortunately nothing untoward happened.—Free Press.

AT LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, June 22.

Precautions taken by police and local authorities made disturbances impossible in Lucknow where Bakri Id passed off peacefully. No procession of cows to be slaughtered was taken along any of the public roads. Idgah road was lined with for a long distance. Idgah presented a picturesque sight full of beaming children and gaily attired men. Atmosphere throughout the day was calm and serene with not even a faintest tinge of recent tension.—A. P.

IN BEHAR.

PATNA, June 23.

With the exception of a minor riot in the Darbhanga district and a threatened trouble near Siwan in Saran, the first day of Bakri-Id passed without disturbance. Details of the Darbhanga affair are not yet available, but telegrphic information shows that only a few persons were injured and that no further trouble is anticipated. —A. P.

STRAY CASES OF ASSAULT

CALCUTTA, June 23.

Between the hours of 8 and 9 on Tuesday evening three stray cases of assault on Mahomedans occurred in Burrabazar District. In the first case one Abdul Gani, who is employed in Messrs. G. F. Killmer and Company's refreshment rooms at Howrah station was passing along Harrison Road about 8-30 p.m. when he was assaulted by a Hindu mob-mostly Sikhs—with kirpans. He was seriously wounded and had to be removed to the Medical College Hospital for treatment. In the second case one Bhochami of Howrah was attacked by a Hindu mob just opposite the Sikh Gurdwara in the Harrison Road. He had to be removed to the Medical College Hospital for treatment.

In the third case one Maula Bux of 110, Hudson Road, was assaulted by a Hindu mob—mostly Sikhs—at the crossing of Harrison Road and Pagayapatti. Injuries received by him were not serious and he was not removed to hospital.—A. P.

JHANSI INCIDENT.

ALLAHABAD, June 23.

Up till late last evening, there was no news of any untoward incident in Allahabad and surrounding district. Then news was received of a clash at Jhansi, a village, a few miles from Allahabad. It appears that cows were being led to sacrifice and the Hindus were apprehensive that the sacrifice would be performed near their temple. A large party of Hindus attempted to rescue the cows in the course of which there was a fight. One Mahomedan was killed and ten others were injured, all of whom are said to be Mahomedans. The District Magistrate and Capt. G. W. Cearns, Police Surgeon, were soon on the spot. The injured were brought to Allahabad and sent for treatment to the police hospital. Three or four of them are said to be seriously injured. The incident took place at about eleven and there was quiet soon after. No further trouble is apprehended there.

In Allahabad police arrangements were satisfactory. Several shops were closed till evening.—A. P.

UNWARRANTED EXCITEMENT IN DELHI.

DELHI, June 23.

Delhi went into excitement this morning as a result of a rumour that the Muslims were going to take a cow for sacrifice through Nayabans Bazar, which had been proclaimed a prohibited area by the District Magistrate a few days ago.

Hindus and Mahomedans flocked to the Veterinary Hospital from where the procession was reported to commence. The District Magistrate accompanied by police officials, soldiers and sowars arrived at the spot, but as the Muslims assured him that the cow was going to be led to the Pharas Khana only, the tension eased and the procession was allowed to proceed to Pha-

(Continued on next page.)

NEW TURKISH CUSTOMS TARIFF

DISADVANTAGE TO INDIAN EXPORTERS

RESULT OF NO COMMERCIAL TREATY

CALCUTTA, June 21.
Delayed in transmission)

The Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce have examined the Bengal Motor Vehicles Tax Bill recently introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council empowering District Boards and Municipalities to tax motor vehicles. The Committee of the Chamber consider that there should be inserted in the bill a provision to the effect that the proceeds of the new taxation are to be devoted exclusively by the District Boards and Municipalities to the maintenance of the existing and to construction of new roads and bridges. Development of motor transport in all forms will be of greatest possible advantage to the province and it is, therefore, of greatest importance that local authorities should be required to give attention to the maintenance of roads.

It was recently reported to the Committee of the Bengal Chamber that according to the new Turkish Customs tariff all goods from countries which have not signed commercial treaty with Turkey are charged to customs duty at three times the rate levied upon goods imported from countries which have signed such treaty. The Committee are unable to express any opinion as to whether this report is or is not correct as they have no means of verifying it. But they have been informed that India is considered by Turkey as having no commercial treaty and that in consequence business in jute bags, cloth, yarn and other Indian products is extremely difficult if not possible. Important markets such as Smyrna, Constantinople and Asia Minor are, it is asserted, practically closed so far as business with India is concerned. On the other hand, Czechoslovakia is shipping jute bags and cloth and although their C. I. F. rates are higher and importer ultimately pays less as import duty is so much below that charged upon similar goods from India. Goods from England are said to enjoy preference of reduced tariff as do goods from France, Italy Japan etc. It is further reported that similar arrangement exists in Greece, but that the Greek Government regard India and other British Dominions as part of the British Empire and admit their goods at rates applicable to goods from Great Britain itself. The Committee have asked the Government of India for any information that may be available on the subject and they have suggested that if Government have no information perhaps enquiries may be made with a view to action being taken if necessary.—A. P.

PANJDEN INCIDENT

LURID LIGHT ON INDIAN FOREIGN POLICY

GLIMPSES FROM SIR M. DURAND'S BIOGRAPHY.

LONDON, June 22.

Sir Percy Sykes's biography of Sir Mortimer Durand largely based on Sir M. Durand's diaries and memoranda, which will shortly be published, throws much fresh light on Indian foreign policy, notably, on the full story of the Panjden incident in which connection Sir M. Durand wrote that the Afghans were technically wrong, and they gave the Russians a chance which they promptly seized.

Sir P. Sykes concludes: The Russians took advantage of a mere quibble to attack miserably armed but valiant Afghans, thereby, nearly precipitating a war that would have weakened both England and Russia, and made the way easy for German hegemony. Sir M. Durand's mission to Kabul is held to have constituted the most important achievement in the external policy of India during the nineteenth century. His recall from Washington is attributed to the intrigues on the part of President Roosevelt who was anxious to secure an Embassy for his old friend, Mr. Spring Rice. Sir P. Sykes holds that Sir M. Durand was deeply wronged by Viscount Grey, particularly as he was not given any subsequent diplomatic appointment. The Countess of Roberts in this connection wrote to her father that she hoped to see Sir M. Durand appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab. She strongly pressed Sir M. Durand in 1894 not to accept the offer of Teheran Ministership, holding that it would not be to his advantage, and that his exceptional knowledge of the Frontier was greatly needed in India.—Reuter's Special.

CRIMES COMMITTED ON BOARD THE SHIP

DRAFT CONVENTION FOR PUNISHMENT TO SEAMEN

LONDON, June 22.

Geneva.—The Maritime Conference adopted, to-day, the draft convention granting seamen the fullest guarantees in connection with the punishment for the crimes committed on board the ship, while leaving the national legislatures the right of fixing penalties applicable to different offences. The Conference entrusted the International Labour Office the task of examining penalties obtaining in different countries for breaking seamen's articles and agreement, requesting it to submit its results to a joint Maritime Committee with a view to preparing international solutions.—Reuter's Special.

LAND REVENUE ASSESSMENT

AGRICULTURIST AS OWNER OF SOIL

MR. DADUBHAI DESAI'S NOTE

The following is the continuation of the Note on Land Revenue submitted by Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai, M.L.C., to the Land Revenue Assessment Committee:—

PROFESSIONS OF EFFICIENCY.

I do not believe in the professions of efficiency of an inefficient Government. It may be efficient in forging chains, in adding link after link to them and in making ingenious devices to tighten and to strengthen them and in inventing polish to brighten them, but so far as their revenue policy and rural governance are concerned, they have showed a decided lack of any gentle art which by brilliant touches might help in relieving the lonely figure of the man behind the plough from the surrounding gloom of wretchedness and it is but natural that an imperial bureaucrat might censure an humble officer who "misled by a generous and sympathetic instinct presumed to recommend only a ten p.c. increase on the down trodden taluka of malsiras instead of the full increase of 33 per cent. Economic history of the past 30 years was thrown to the dogs and a temporary rise in prices was found to be a sufficient reason to add to the burdens of the helpless ryots, though 13 out of 28 years were bad and the cultivators earned their living by digging earth or lifting stones somewhere. Neither any principle of rural economics nor any of humanity appears to have been followed in most of the revisions mentioned in Appendix V and I think the action of the Council in recommending not to levy these rates (until the final decision of the Council as embodied in a definite law is made in these matters) was the wisest act that a popular assembly could do; but I doubt whether a Government that could safely pocket the principles of humanity and rural economy will obey the decision of the Council and desist from their inborn tendency to exact, regardless of all considerations, as much as they possibly can, from the cultivators. Their past is against them. I am not inclined to attribute motives and lay any general charge at the doors of the Government, of wilful neglect of all interests except their own, nay, as human beings they may have been swayed by sparks of sympathy now and then, but as Lord Curzon remarks they being aliens they have failed to enter into the feelings of the agriculturists in this country.

SYSTEM WHERE BUREAUCRACY THRIVES

Again as successors of the biggest and most efficient commercial combine the world has ever seen, they cannot avoid thinking in the terms of commerce and economics based on these ideas, and as inheritors of that peculiar efficiency of a big commercial concern, they could not help destroying the agricultural efficiency of the country; but a system of finance that compels them to do all this and to break even laws of their own making, deserves to be condemned in that it checks all progress and impoverishes a country by blockading production, and under which none but a bureaucracy thrives.

From the above consideration it will appear:—

That the present revenue law and procedure is arbitrary and harsh and even the small concessions that it makes are never carried out in practice. The law is simply observed in the breach.

That the ownership once enjoyed by the ryot over his holding has been snatched away from him and he is made a serf of Government.

That the cultivators have become apathetic and callous and are heavily in debt.

That notwithstanding a peaceful reign extending over a century and a quarter the lot of the cultivator is worse than before. (Dr. Mann Study No. 2.)

That the volume of production per acre has decreased and is decreasing (Bardoli report. Bulletin 109) being one-third of the production per acre in America.

That the land has exhausted due to the limited resources of the people

That the best class of Agriculturists are dwindling in numbers and their population is decreasing.

That due to this system (Kaira reports) the country cannot put forth that energy and capital that are required to bring the national wealth to the level of other countries.

MASTER OF PROPERTY

To remedy this state of affairs it is of utmost importance to make the ryot complete proprietor of his holding. All economists, excluding those who are Bolshevics agree that the best way of improving the lot of a country is to make the cultivator owner of his holding. The very idea of property has a charm about it which turns even a desert into a fertile plain and even Boshevics had to reverse their decrees denationalising the lands of Russia when they found that this nationalization impoverished the entire country. So if the state ownership of the land exists no where in the world why should a capitalist Government have it in this country and give birth to discontent and disaffection among the most orderly and law-abiding class in this country. Looking to the history of our country the rural development and progress of the country side both urban and rural and progress in the science of Agriculture, the traces of which still exist everywhere in the country, had been made during the times when the cultivator was the complete master of his holding, and the deterioration that is observed in the country side has begun only after strict er control and nationalization of land were adopted by the Government as measures in their agrarian policy. Even more mills in Ahmedabad and many more bags of pearls in Surat, will not be able to bring back to these cities their former opulance but only four maunds more per acre on these districts will, especially as so much new and productive wealth will be put at the disposal of the country. Yes, this progress was made when the cultivator was complete master of his property and when he was least bothered about it, when there were no new tenures, no forest laws, no *Government* waste areas) no arms acts, no altered assessments, no records of rights, no fines, no attachments, no water rates, no Bagayat no subsoil and such other troubles and cesses that almost appear inseparable from the present administration. The agriculturist was only responsible to the village Panch who administered the affairs of the village in a way that helped the village to grow in prosperity and as stated above this prosperity was reflected in towns and cities which handled the large volume of produce turned out by the tiny villages. Industry, arts, archietecture and trade flourished and a state of stable civilization had been established which not even a series of invasions and years of famine or exactions could share or imperil. I am, therefore, emphatically of opinion that the cultivator should be made complete owner of his property, and all acts and sections of acts, that even remotely affect his ownership over his field should be repealed and what was his, before these laws came into existence, should be restored to him.

(To be Continued.)

MYSORE ASSEMBLY.

A VISITOR'S IMPRESSION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, June 21.

Mr. T. Bhimrao who had been present at one of the sittings of the Mysore Assembly writes the following.

The members of the Assembly, are very simple. Their speeches are mostly in the tone of prayers or requests. They do not demand their rights but pray for concessions from the Government.

The Dewan, Mr. Mirza, being a new man is afraid to descend to particulars from generalities. He must be knowing the rural poverty and its reasons also. The agriculturist has been reduced to poverty not on account of any luxuries but for want of a subsidiary industry to supplement his income. The Dewan referred to rural economics twice or thrice in his speech but did not mention the only effective way of suppling home industry to the poor peasant.

The Dewan is very much puzzled by the question of unemployment. The University sends out any unnecessary number of art-graduates all of whom cannot be employed by the State. It will be wise to restrict the number of those who take up the Arts course and create facilities for vocational training.

BUDGET.

As for the budget though there might be many objectionable items of expenditure, the draft on the reserve to the extent of 8 lacs is disquieting. Rs. 50,000 are allotted for increasing the pay of the sepoys in the military in order to attract new recruits and 16,000 are sanctioned for the increase of the pay of Sub-assistant Surgeons. There are recurring exponses and Goernment ought to have provided for means to increase its revenue before sanctioning the amount. Besides in these peaceful times, a standing army of stalwarts is not necessary.

DISCUSSIONS.

Government is now abolishing aided schools or turning them into Government schools. Last year 1200 aided and Government schools were abolished and this year again about 700 aided schools are to be converted into Government schools. The local people might feel relieved in the beginning, but a Government teacher is not as careful as the teacher in the aided school where the attendance and remuneration depend upon the popularity of the teacher.

Proceedings in the Assembly involve much delay and waste of time. Some members ask questions the answers to which would have been got from the District Officers. It would be better if they ask questions in the Assembly only after failing to get answers from the officials.

MYSORE STATE BUDGET.

MYSORE, June 22.

The opening of the Budget session of the Legislative Council was the occasion for warm speeches from all sides of the House welcoming the new Dewan, Mr. Aminul Mulk Mirza, whose appointment was described as a proof positive of the cordial relationship between the two great communities in the State.

The Dewan made a suitable reply. Referring to the budget he said there were few provinces in the British India and fewer in the Indian States which had built up remunerative works within the past fifteen years on a scale done in the Mysore State. He took a very optimistic view of the financial position of the State and sought the advice of the Council in the shaping of the budget. —A.P.

ALLEGED LIBEL.

SUIT AGAINST "STATESMAN."

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The suit instituted by Mr. Subash Chander Bose, the Chief Executive Officer of the Calcutta Corporation, against the proprietors of the "Statesman," claiming Rs. 1,00,000 as damages for alleged libel came up for hearing before Mr. Justice Buckland to-day.—F. P.

CYCLONE HAVOC IN COX'S BAZAR.

GOVT.'S RELIEF MEASURES.

(Delayed in Transmission.)

CALCUTTA, June 21.

A Government of Bengal communique says:—

His Excellency the Governor of Bengal has learnt with deep regret from the Commissioner of Chittagong that in Cox's Bazar Sub-Division in Chittagong District no less than 166 lives were lost in the cyclone which wrought much havoc in Akyab District in Burma.

The area affected is about 20 square miles; worst damage being done in extreme south, where a tidal wave broke embankments, swept away men and cattle into Naf river and destroyed houses and crops. Loss of cattle and food-stuffs has been great.

On receipt of the Commissioner's first telegram an advance of Rs. 5,000 was at once placed at the disposal of the Collector and Commissioner was authorised to spend the amount required for relief and supply of food and to make free grants of forest produce for reconstruction of houses.

The Collector arranged immediately for the despatch of rice and food.

The Commissioner placed Rs. 10,000 at the Collector's disposal for agriculturists' loan and Government have alloted a further sum of Rs. 30,000 for this purpose.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CORPORATION.

QUESTION OF RESIGNATIONS POSTPONED.

CALCUTTA, June 23.

At a meeting of the Calcutta Corporation this evening the letter of resignation of 15 Mahomedan Councillors was discussed for an hour after which it was decided to postpone consideration of its acceptance for a fortnight.—A. P.

There was an animated discussion for over an hour at to-day's meeting of the Calcutta Corporation when the letter of resignation of 15 Mahomedan councillors of their seats in the Corporation came up for consideration. The letter runs as follows:—

"In pursuance of the resolution passed at a public meeting of the Muslim ratepayers of Calcutta at the Town Hall on the 6th instant and in view of the fact that the Muslim Deputy Mayor has intimated to us that he will not resign his seat from the Corporation until the enquiry is finished we hereby send our resignation from the Corporation as a protest against the injustice of the non-Muslim councillors who having taken advantage of the minority of the Mahomedan councillors in the Corporation despite our protest have appointed a committee of enquiry into the conduct of the Muslim Deputy Mayor without framing any definite charges and also as we feel that we can serve no purpose by continuing to serve in the Corporation in such a helpless minority."

Mr. C. C. Biswas moved that the 15 Mahomedan councillors' resignation be accepted.

The Mayor made a fervent appeal to the House to show fairness and generosity by giving the Mahomedan councillors a fortnight's time. Mr. Biswas withdrew his motion and a resolution postponing consideration of the letter of resignation was carried unanimously.—A. P.

SENSATION IN JEOTMAL.

DY. COMMISSIONER'S HIGH-HANDEDNESS.

YEOTMAL, June 23.

Quite a sensation was created in the district a few days ago when an excise contractor who had gone with a petition to the Deputy Commissioner praying for a suspension of his monthly instalments till December next, was reported to have been immediately arrested under a warrant written then and there and sent to the jail. Some of his sympathisers who came to know of this went to the contractor's village a few miles in the interior and procured with difficulty the requisite amount and got him released after nearly 40 hours' confinement in the jail. It is understood that owing to an unexpected fall in the consumption of liquor which is ascribed to the failure of crops in the last season, a number of excise contractors are in arrears and have applied to the Deputy Commissioner for suspension of their instalments dues till December.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Edie, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Ball, Major and Mrs. R. V. Martin, Mr. S. F. Ellis and Mr. W. C. Doorjs lunched at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Tuesday.

It is stated that His Excellency Sir Malcolm Hailey may pay a flying visit to Rawalpindi from Lahore before returning to Simla.—A. P.

Major and Mrs. R. F. Adam, Captain and Mrs. Dix Perkin, Captain and Mrs. E. W. D. Vaughan dined at Government House, Ganeshkind on Saturday.

His Highness, the Maharaja Sahib of Bharatpur performed the opening ceremony of the New Bharatpur Automatic Telephone Exchange on the 21st instant.

The Governor of Madras and party returned to Ootacamund from Mysore on Wednesday afternoon.—A. P.

The Governor of the Punjab visited Amritsar on Wednesday morning. His Excellency returned to Simla the same night, having decided to postpone his visit to Rawalpindi.—A. P.

APPEAL AGAINST DEATH SENTENCE

CALCUTTA JUDGES REJECT APPLICATIONS

CALCUTTA, June 22.

The application made by Shaik Jumrati to the Privy Council against the decision of Mr. Justice Gregory, sentencing him to death for the murder of a Hindu in the recent riots, was taken up to-day at the High Court by the Hon'ble Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Panton. Mr. Langford James appearing for Jumrati said that the accused was charged with murder with the help of a stick and a chopper. Three constables and one man Judah were examined in the trial in the lower court. The points the counsel took were four that (1) Judah was not cross-examined when he voluntarily blurted out the statement that the accused made a confession in his presence and of the constables that he murdered the deceased, (2) that this piece of evidence was inadmissible and although it has been expunged, it was impossible to calculate the effect which evidence of that sort had on the minds of the Jury, and the judge should have discharged that panel and empannelled a new jury.

ALLEGED MISDIRECTION.

Another point was that there was a misdirection to the jury by the judge as he did not point out that while medical evidence showed that death was caused by sharp cutting instrument, witnesses deposed that the first blow was given by lathi. Further, evidence did not show that any blood was found on the chopper, said to have been discovered with the accused from his loongy, but that was not pointed out to the jury by the judge. There was also a controversy between the two counsels during the course of the trial. The Judge asked one constable as to how he knew the accused. This was objected to by the Standing Counsel and it was dropped. A similar question to the witness by one of the jury men was objected by the Standing Counsel and Mr. B. M. Sen who appeared for the accused and the question was disallowed. Subsequently Mr. B. M. Sen said that the Standing Counsel in the course of his address to the jury indicated somehow or rather that the question was disallowed because there was nothing to show that the accused was a bad character.

In delivering the judgment of the court, the Hon'ble Chief Justice said that the points raised did not justify their interference in the matter and their Lordships refused to grant a certificate for leave to apply to the Privy Council.—Free Press.

ADVANCEMENT OF MUSLIM EDUCATION.

MUNIFICENT DEED OF WAKF.

PATNA, June 23.

Mr. Yunus, Bar-at-Law, M.L.C. of Patna has registered a deed of "Wakful-Aulad" by which he has endowed cash, household and landed properties and other moveable and immoveable property of the value of 12 lakhs of which one lakh is to form the nucleus for a scheme of a Moslem orphanage for religious and vocational teaching.—A. P.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S DEFIANCE

MR. YAKUB HASAN ON HIS BAN

MADRAS, June 22.

The refusal of the Government of Madras to permit me to stand for the Assembly, says Mr. Yakub Hasan in a long letter addressed to the Governor, "will amount to this, that they consider my entry into the Legislature as undesirable as would be the entry of a thief or a murderer." After detailing the history of his application and the Government of India's attempts to conciliate the public opinion on the question, he says, if permission is still refused, the Local Government would be telling the public that they still stick to the original rule in open defiance of the Government of India and the Secretary of State.

PERSONAL PREJUDICE.

Appealing to the Governor, who, like the King is above parties, Mr. Hasan complains that in rejecting his application in first instance, the members of the Executive Council had been more swayed by personal considerations than the higher reasons of the State. He says the Civilian members had not got over the feeling of hatred and resentment which his Khilafat activities had produced in their mind. Nor had the Indian members forgotten that he was in their days of freedom, their political opponent and the Muslim members in particular having personal reasons for pique. He fears the Ministers too had influenced the decision as they would have reason to fear his presence in the Opposition Bench, if they still continued to be the ministers."

Concluding, he says, "A seat in the Legislature is not such an honour that he would go out of his way to covet it, especially as, in two years, the disqualification will automatically lapse. But in the strained relations now existing between the Hindus and the Muslims his presence in the Legislatures, he thinks, will be of some service to the country."—Free Press.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT TO DECIDE.

MADRAS, June 22.

With reference to Mr. Yakub Hassan's application to the Government of India for the removal of disqualification in respect of electoral rules for the Assembly, he has received a reply that his application has been transferred to the Government of Madras for such action as they may think fit.—A.P.

INVITATION FROM AUSTRALIA.

TO STUDY PARLIAMENTARY INSTITUTIONS.

SIMLA, June 23.

The Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Joint President of the British India Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association has addressed the members of the Association a circular letter with reference to an invitation extended by the Australian branch for a delegation of two members to visit Australia. The telegram of invitation stated:

"The Australian Branch invites two Association Delegates of the Indian Legislature to visit Australia with other delegations arriving in Sydney on September 16, per the "Ormoz" of the Orienta l Line, departing from Fremantle on November 22. The steamer fares and other expenses paid by Australia. The letter follows"

The letter of Mr. S. C. Gupta, Secretary, the Indian Branch, addressed to the members of the Association reads:

"I am desired by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel, Joint President of the British India Branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association to send for your information a copy of a telegram received from the Australian Branch of the Association inviting two delegates from this Branch to visit Australia from 16th September to 22nd November next. The letter mentioned in the telegram has not yet been received. As the time is short, it would be too late if the question of the acceptance of the invitation and the selection of two delegates were left for consideration at a general meeting of the members, which could not be held till after the commencement of the ensuing Legislative Session which is provisionally fixed for 16th August. It is proposed, therefore, to ask each member if he is willing to proceed to Australia in accordance with the telegram if selected as a delegate. On receipt of the names of those members who are so willing, each member of the Branch will be asked to nominate two out of these names and the two members who are so nominated by a majority will be requested to proceed to Australia as delegates in response to the invitation from the Australian Branch. I am accordingly directed by Mr. Patel to request you to let me know at your very earliest convenience whether in your opinion there is any objection to the acceptance of the invitation and whether you are prepared to visit Australia as a delegate of this branch if selected by a majority of members thereof."—A. P.

NEGOTIABILITY OF BEARES CHEQUES.

(Continued from page 6.)

allowed to over-ride the tenor of the bill. In short, there should exist a kind of negotiable instrument which once issued to bearer would always remain payable to bearer inspite of anything that may have been written on it by a subsequent holder short of cancellation. The drawer has the option, however, of issuing an order bill or the holder may alter the word "bearer" to "order" and thus restrict negotiability. In any other case a bearer negotiable instrument should be made to circulate next to a currency note. Such an instrument is not a new thing to the Indian commercial community. A Shah Jogi Hundi is a very common instrument amongst them. It is payable to the bearer for all practical purposes, and any writing on the face or back of it does not affect its tenor. The only condition attached to it that the last payee, that is, the person receiving payment from the drawee, should be of known standing, means and respectability and that the payment is made at such payee's pedhi. But with the growing volume of business a practice is coming in common vogue, of Dekhandner Jog Hundies, that is, Hundies payable to the person presenting it for payment; in the latter case the drawee is relieved of any necessity of inquiring into the means, standing and respectability of the payee and payment of such Hundies is made to the bearer of the instrument at drawee's place of business. A Shah Jogi Hundi can thus be compared with a cross bearer instrument. There are thus three kinds if indigenous instruments at present very common amongst the Indian commercial community: Dekhandnar Jog Hundi (bearer), Nam Jog Hundi (order), and Shah Jog Hundi (cross bearer). Similarly, if the suggestion made in this article is carried into effect there will be three kinds of instruments, viz: "Bearer" instruments remaining always bearer and circulating like currency notes inspite of anything that may be written by any holder; Order instruments, negotiable only by endorsments and Cross Bearer or Order instruments payable only to Banks thus ensuring the means, standing and respectability of the last holder. To carry the suggestion into effect, the only change needed will be to insert the word "originally" before the word "expressed" in explanations (I) and (II) of Section 13 of the Negotiable Instruments Act. This will bring the law and practic in line with English law and practice in this respect.

Information received from Chikalda, Berar, shows that Mr. Armitage, Deputy Commissioner of Amraoti, who sustained a serious fall from his horse on 15th June, has not yet regained consciousness and for some days suffered from high fever. He is under the treatment of Major Warwick, Civil Surgeon of Amraoti, at Chikalda.—A. P.

A postal theft involving R 24,000 has been detected at Shajstagunge in Sylhet. The money was sent in Government Promissory notes by the Ralli Brothers. The Postal Superintendent's pluck is said to have led to the recovery of the whole amount. Some arrests have been made.—F. P. I.

U. P. GOVT. COMMUNIQUE

SWARAJIST LEADER'S VIEWS

TALLOTAL, June 22.

Requested to express his opinion on the communique of the Local Government on communal tension, Pandit Govind Ballabh, leader of the Swarajist group in the United Provinces Council, seemed to be in general agreement with it, in so far as it went. But he was of opinion that there were serious omissions in it and it was silent on some of the important points. The Pandit remarked that the communique was the most barren where it should have been very constructive. He accepted that the question was delicate and complicated but unless some efficacious remedy was suggested mere repetition of plantitudes would serve no useful purpose. One important omission was that the government had not warned its subordinate Executive Officials that disciplinary action would be taken against them if they deviated from the path of strict impartiality in discharging their duties.

CIVIC RIGHTS.

The Swarajist leader agreed with the view that the civil courts alone could adjudicate upon all questions of civil rights, but he was emphatically of opinion that the Government should have unequivocally pointed out its natural corrolary that every individual or group would be given necessary security in enjoyment and exercise of its legitimate privileges and rights and the Government would so far as possible take action against those who interfered with the local usage or the civic rights. The executive orders however temporary, they may be, should be in conformity with the decision of the civil courts and laws relating to the civil rights.—Free Press.

BAKRI-ID CELEBRATIONS.

(Continuous from previous page).

ras Khana with only one person as escort. The police are, however, still picketting the bazar.—Free Press.

POLICE PRECAUTIONS.

DELHI, June 23.

In striking contrast to the conditions that prevailed last year when three cows at regular intervals were led through the deserted but strongly guarded street of Pahari Dhiraj, this year with the route lined with police and picketted by British soldiers five cows were safely escorted to the slaughter house by the police through Pahari Dhiraj. Entrance to the route was strongly guarded by a detachment of Indian cavalry and a British Regiment while armoured cars constantly patrolled the route. Many Hindus of the town are observing hartal. All is quiet in the city at present.—A. P.

AT RAWALPINDI

ONE MINOR INCIDENT

RAWALPINDI, June 23.

Tuesday, the second day of Id also passed off quietly. There was only one minor incident at night when it is alleged some rowdies attempted to set fire to the house of a contractor. Military is still patrolling the city. More shops have now opened, though hartal continues at Bazar Sarafa (Bankers' quarters) and Kansera Bazar. Number of wounded has now come up to 83 of which 45 are Mahomedans, 26 Hindus and 12 Sikhs. So far fifty-two arrests have been made of which 29 cases have been challaned. Sixteen persons have been charged under Section 436 Indian Penal Code, four under 458 I. P. C. three under Arms Act, one under Section 395 I. P. C. and two under Sections 366 and 394 I.P.C.

The District Magistrate has prohibited Munshi Muhammad Hussain of Murree and Main Shah Nawaz of Jalli under Section 144 Cr. P. Code from making any speeches in the city and Cantonment for six weeks.

A meeting was held yesterday at the Town Hall to devise means for the reconciliation among communities when about seven Hindus and Sikhs were present, but as few Mahomedans had turned up the meeting was dissolved. Sardar Beant Singh, Public Prosecutor, regretted the absence of responsible Muslim leaders.

The news reached Rawalpindi yesterday of the murder of a man named Sardar Khan Singh of village Kuri. The dead body of the Sardar was brought to the Civil Hospital Rawalpindi. Police investigation is proceeding.—A. P

MEGHDUT DAY CELEBRATION

NAGPUR, June 23.

Under the auspices of the Kalidas Samity of Calcutta, the Meghdut day celebration was held recently at Ramtek, a few miles from Nagpur to pay homage to the memory of the world-poet Kalidas, when a paper was read on the life of the poet. An announcement was made in the meeting of the idea to erect a Mutt to perpetuate the memory of the great poet.—Free Press.

RAO BAHADUR RENOUNCES TITLE.

MADRAS, June 23.

Rao Bahalur O. Kandaswamy Chettiar, the plaintiff in the recently decided defamation case against the Raja of Panagal and a candidate selected by the Congress Party to contest a seat for the Corporation, has to-day renounced his title. In a long letter addressed to the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government, Mr. Chettiar says that consistently with his views on the present political situation he could not continue to be a title holder.

The title was conferred on Mr. Chettiar in 1919.—Free Press.

"PURPOSELESS STRUGGLE."

AN ENGLISHMAN'S VIEW.

FAKED UP VICTORY.

Writing last autumn of the war in the Riff, I said that this was a war of attrition in which time was on the side of the smaller and weaker combatant, writes Sir Charles Hobhouse in the "Manchester Guardian." So far events have justified that forecast, and though this view is perhaps not generally accepted I am certain that it will again prove true this year. To make clear the present respective positions of France and Spain, whose aims and interests are neither identical nor harmonious, and whose co-operation lacks vigour and perhaps even sincerity, a few words of retrospect are necessary.

In September last the Spaniards put 100,000 men on the northern border of the Riff, forced with skill and courage a landing at Alhucemas, and entered but, whatever may be said to the contrary, did not hold Ajdir, the headquarters of Abdel Kerim, which is at a distance of some three or four miles from the sea. No other advance was made along this front, but a month or two ago the Spanish captured a position from which Tetuan had been shelled throughout the winter, and on these hills they are now consolidated. They have not produced the guns reported to have been captured, but have explained that out of respect to the French, from whom the Riffi originally captured them, they have not paraded their prize. This explanation serves the double purpose of satisfying the curiosity of their own people and of reminding the French of losses which the latter had not thought it judicious to publish. The guns are still in Riffi possession, and the traitor who sold the position to the Spaniards has been disposed of as a warning to discourage any imitators. Eight months of time and a force of over 100,000 men have been required for an advance of about three miles on the Alhucemas section and two miles on that of Tetuan.

FRENCH PUBLIC MISLED.

The French have fared no better though to judge from their bulletins and the speeches of their generals little would remain for them to do save to dictate the terms of peace. In September they also collected an army of 30,000 Europeans and 120,000 coloured troops, but only by striping their garrisons on the Rhine and by enlisting 12,000 men for their Foreign Legion, of which latter force at least 40 per cent. were Germans.

In a campaign which they could only maintain for three weeks, they advanced, on a front of 40 miles, a distance of between seven and eight miles. By the spring of this year they had either retired from or been driven out of nearly the whole of the territory so gained. To-day they are back practically on the Lyautey line of 1923. One illustration of the tendencious news that reaches the public may suffice to show the unreliability of French official statements. The massif of Bibane dominates the western portion of the French advanced line. Last September the press in France gave, from French headquarters a descriptive account of the gradual capture and consolidation of the massif. This winter I had the opportunity of inquiring from an undeniable authority as to the French position on the Bibane. To my astonishment I was categorically assured that the French forces had never attempted to approach it, and the assurance was repeated in detail. In February this year I read in a French paper of the partial recapture of the Bibane by French native troops, while a few days ago in Tangier I was assured by good authorities that no such re-establishment had taken place.

UNREAL PEACE NEGOTIATIONS.

The French military position certainly on the Riff border, and almost certainly in the Atlas, is pretty well as bad as it can be, though on the other hand, as a consequence, of winter hardships and military and naval blockade on the south and north of provisions and munitions, the frontier tribes are neither so able nor so anxious to continue the war as they undoubtedly were last year. This hesitancy does not exist among the Riffi proper.

The Spaniards were very unwilling to enter upon any negotiations. Elated by the Alhucemas and Tetuan proceedings and by the conclusion of an armistice with the Anjera on their western flank, they seem really to believe that they can break up the Riffi confederation. They therefore only yielded to French importunity and necessity in the strict understanding that if peace was not concluded within a defined and very limited period hostilities should recommence at once. The five articles proposed to the Riffi were, in their order of importance, the elimination of Abdel Krim; the disarmament of the tribes; the occupatiin of strategical points; the exchange of prisoners; and and acknowledgment of the Sultan as spiritual over-lord. With the exception of the last, which is almost a pure formality, they were such as a conqueror would dictate to a vanquished and object foe, and seemed designed to secure their own rejection.

DIFFICULTIES FACING SPAIN.

With their rejection there will commence the attrition of time which I believe to be so inimical to Spain and France—though the former has still 100,000 men, mostly Europeans, in Morocco, a large proportion of whom are untrained. The Spanish campaign last year, but for the personal skill, vigour and determination of failed, and quite possibly would never even have begun. This year he is not in command, and while Spanish personal courage is notorious, Spanish levity and incompetence is almost equally noticeable. In defensive positions, such as the Primo line, which now cinsists of almost contiguous forts, Spanish troops are first rate. Their neglect of the first principles of war is rendered largely innocuous, and their excessive and useless expenditure of ammunition can generally be made good. In an offensive campaign that discovered of the elements military tactics which has prevented them during seventeen successive years from conquering the Riff will again prove fatal. Last year such trifling advance as they made was achieved against a portion only of the Riffi forces. This year they can look for no serious destruction on the French side; neither the local situation nor the European position will permit to France a tithe of the effort that she made last year—and even then she only went forward eight miles and came back at least seven. France, through her treaty with Spain, cannot permanently remain in the Riffi, and has therefore no real interest in the struggle there beyond such understanding with the frontier tribes as will prevent them from raiding her own zone.

Facilities to trade will provide the way to such an understanding. In this event Spain, driven into the resumption of war by the political power of the Corps of Officers, three-fourths of whom are quartered in Morocco on war pay and alliwances, may carry her advance some three or four miles further into the mountain fastnesses. Here her men will die like flies during the summer, and she will be driven out by the winter rains. The political reaction on such a failure the army has not yet troubled to consider, and Primo de Rivera seems unable to force this consideration upon them. The Riffi, on their side, straitened already by the loss of men, the armistice with the Anjera, and by the restriction through blockade of arms and food, will find it an increasingly difficult task to keep their forces in the field or their enemy at bay. Nothing, indeed, but the climatic extremes of summer and winter in the Riff has enabled them to resist so long. Some part perhaps of the tragedy of the struggle consists in the fact that none of the parties to it can gain adequately by its continuance. On balance, however, the Riffi have most to gain as well as most to lose. The pocketing of a little pride by France would gain her untold security in Morocco and permit that intervention by the League of Nations which would save her millions of money and thousands of men.

RING OF EIGHT METALS.

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S. C. SEAL,
186, Upper Chitpore Road, Calcutta.

REVENUE SETTLEMENT IN ALIBAG.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—At the last session of the Bombay Legislative Council, Mr. M. B. Powar, M.L.C., (Kolaba District), asked: (1) "Will Government be pleased to state: (a) Whether their attention has been drawn to the letters published in the "Bombay Chronicle" issues of April 16, 22 and 30th; May 13th; June 2nd; July 25th; September 11th; December 8th of 1925, on: "Proposed Revenue Enhancements at Alibag" and on "The Basis of Assessment;" (b) if so, do they intend to take into consideration any and which of the proposals made in those letters before final orders are passed in connection with the Revenue Settlement in Alibag?" The Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta replied. (a) "Government have noticed some of them; (b) the matter is under consideration."

The Sir Chunilal Mehta's replies bear a striking contrast to the late Mr. Nugent's replies to similar questions more than thirty years ago, and, therefore, make us very hopeful. The late Mr. Javerilal Yajnik asked on 7th August 1895: "Has the attention of Government been drawn to a letter dated the 13th May 1895 over the signature of "C. R. Sail" published in the "Times of India" of 15th May, 1895, in which exception is taken to the recent revision settlement of Alibag Taluka in respect of: (1) "The change made in the new classification of garden lands from the old 32 to 24 anna scale, the effect of which is to overclass soil and water factors while nominally confirming the old classification; (2) no adequate weight being given to the supreme importance of water in garden lands; (3) and the tremendous power of the newly-introduced position class; and have Government taken steps to inquire how far these statements are well-founded?" The late Mr. Nugent replied: "The attention of Government has not been called to the letter referred to, and Government cannot undertake to make any inquiries regarding, or in any manner to take notice of, statements which are made otherwise than in representations addressed to them in accordance with the rules." I may add that Mr. Nugent knew that Government had taken notice of press statements but he was too autocratic to respect the traditions of the Council. Several instances showing that the attention of Government 'was drawn' to newspaper statements were shortly afterwards given in the Press.

When His Excellency Sir Leslie Wilson, Governor of Bombay, was at Mandwa on his way to Alibag on 30th November last, he was kind enough to ask me after introduction how the agricultural prospects were at Alibag. I requested His Excellency to remember this poor taluka and do some good to it. Government have now an opportunity to give kind and sympathetic consideration to the various points connected with the proposed revenue settlement in Alibag which I have brought to their notice through your columns and do justice to the taluka by considerably reducing the proposed revised rates. I may add the dates of two more issues of "The Chronicle" to Mr. Powar's list. In my article on "The Basis of Assessment" in the issue of 5th August, 1925 I have shown how the landholder's profit is very small, and in my letter on "Proposed Revenue Enhancements at Alibag" in the issue of 31st March 1926 I have summarised the points of my argument.

From the Hon. Sir Chunilal Mehta's reply to Mr. Powar's second question it seems that the Collector has submitted his report on the petitions of objections against the revenue enhancement in Alibag. Will it not be in the interest of both the Government and the landholders to allow the latter to inspect this report as well as that of the Commissioner before final orders are passed? Government will then be enabled to know what the landholders have to say on the reports. It was indeed, very kind of the Government to allow the landholders to have an inspection of the Settlement officer's proposals beforehand. The appearance of these reports in a "selection from the Records" later on will be of little use to the landholders concerned. The "Times of India" in its leading article on "The Alibag Revision Settlement" in its issue of 25th April, 1895 had the following among other things: ".....Government would certainly not have weakened their position if they had given an opportunity of seeing what is said upon the other side."—Yours etc.,

R. L. GHARAT.

Avas.

A WRONG REMEDY.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru in the reiteration of his proposition for the extermination of communal friction betrays a dearth of political discrimination and clarity of vision. His suggestion would not have attracted so much public attention had it not been for the unexpected backing it has received from the leader of the Swaraj Party. A careful perusal of the summary of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's reply to his critics would lead one to doubt whether these two gentlemen have correctly understood the communal problem.

I presume that the opinion reported to have been expressed by Pandit Motilal is merely his own personal opinion and that it has no binding on the Party as a whole. I would, however, sound a timely note of warning to the other leaders and members of the Swaraj Party to think several times before they accept this extraordinary panacea, and if they do not desire to shatter the faith the country still has in them, my earnest request to them is to take the earliest opportunity of repudiating the opinion said to have been expressed by the Pandit and to declare that they would wash their hands off such business and, under any circumstances, resist all attempts to introduce legislation for the disenfranchisement of the electorates. If, on the other hand, they feel that disenfranchisement in the disaffected areas is beneficial to the country, it is up to them to include this issue in their election manifesto so that the people may know the real mentality of the leaders of the Swaraj Party. Would they in fairness take the people into their confidence?

The acceptance by the leaders of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru's suggestion would be but the vindication of the plea that communal tension could only be checked by legislation instead of by educative propaganda carried on by the leaders through the institutions of the people. The awakening of the people cannot be consummated by issuing "firmans" or by indulging in asseverations from Olympian heights, but can only be achieved by zealous work amongst the people, by understanding and settling their grievances and by getting them interested in the civic and political activities in the country.

If we analyse the immediate causes of these troubles, we will find that they have invariably been the result of either the provocative way in which processions are being taken by the Hindus to the accompaniment of music by places of Muslim worship, or the equally provocative way in which cows are being led and sacrificed by the Muslims. If, therefore, an arrangement can be arrived at by which the Muslims will agree not to sacrifice cows in public, and the Hindus will agree to respect the shrines which are sacred to the Muslims, then, we will have paved the way for a complete *rapprochement* between the two communities. The question now is whether the above issue would disappear as soon as a district has been disenfranchised. No, the problem would still be there, only the leaders would be caught between the devil and the deep sea—the devil in the shape of an irresponsible Executive and the deep sea in the form of popular discontent.

When all these are taken into consideration, I feel there is everp reason for the people to be indignant at such a preposterous suggestion. You, Sir, have guaged the public feeling rightly, and I am sure all right-minded people will agree with you when you say that "freedom is the best safeguard against its own abuse", and that 'it is not by disenfranchising the electorates of institutions.....but by enlarging the bounds of true freedom..... that the evil spirit of communalism can be exorcised". The admirable way in which the communal problem is being handled by the leaders of Behar should be an eye-opener to the Pandit and the Knight. Mr. Mazharul Haque deserves the congratulation of all the well-wishers of the country for the intelligent way in which he has approached the question, and for his demonstration of the fact that there are other and more effective ways of pacifying the people than the radical cure prescribed by Dr. Sapru and which is being advertised by Pandit Motilal Nehru. Would the Pandit and the Knight descend to the plains and take up active work amongst the people?—Yours, etc.

ANTI BLUFF.

Parel, June 15.

SHIPPING

ARRIVAL

June 23.
Niedenfels, Oltmeppen, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

June 24.
Rena, Thuften, Rangoon.
Stanley Hall, Storey, Karachi.

LOADING

June 23.
Steamer Niedenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Razmak for Aden.
Steamer Bandra for Busreh.
Steamer Manora for Antwerp.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(WEDNESDAY, June 23.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Karoa, 3607, Durban, 23/6, M M and Co.
2 Morea, 5946, London, 3/7, M M and Co.
3 Castalia, 4171, Karachi, 26/6, Grahams Tdg Co.
4 Kondekerk, 3650, Karachi, 25/6, E D Sassoon and Co.
5 Rena, 2885, Colombo, 24/6, Grahams Tdg Co.
6 Manora, 4987, Karachi, 28/6, M M and Co.
7 Ehernfels, 3680, Karachi, 23/6, L Edwards.
8 Stanley Hall, 2657, Karachi, N.F., K Nixon and Co.
12 A Dred George Lloyd, 440, NF, N.F., Mazagon Dock Co.
13 Maur, 649, Bangkok, NF, F F Campbell and Co.
14 Asia, 3268, Trieste, 1/7, L Triestino and M I.
15 Homestead, 4122, New York, NF, Volkart Bros.
17 Arabistan, 3189, NF, NF, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Chindwara, 3307, Karachi, 24/6, M M and Co.
8 Bamora, 1878, P Gulf, 23/6, M M & Co.
7 Capo-di-Monti, 3544, Genoa, 1/7, L Triestino and M I S N Cos.
8 Ormara, 2978, Karachi, 25/6, M M and Co.
12-13 Sirsa, 3387, Rangoon, 25/6, M M and Co.
16 Laxmi, 124, N F N F R Assaria and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, 26/6, Scindia S N Co.
D/E Heimei Maru, 2734, Nagoya, 25/6, O S Kaisha.
O/S Haresfield, 3212, NF, NF, M M and Co.
P Gairsoppa, 3227, Calcutta, 26/6, M M and Co.

EXPORTS.

June 23.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—700 cwts linseed oil cakes, Moosabhai and Co.

For Liverpool:—418 bales wool, R Alli Mohomed; 70 bales wool, A Salemohmed; 1500 cwts myrabollams, J Mulchand; 195 cwts gum karaya, 210 cwts gum Arabic, S Chapsey; 138 bales wool, K Esmail; 100 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 50 bales cotton fly, V A Save; 200 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 152 bales wool, M Nissim.

For Marseilles:—30 bales cotton fly, K Visram and Co; 50 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal and Co.

S S Niedenfels for Hamburg:—15 bales hemp, S Baldeodas; 255 bales cotton fly, 50 bales cotton waste, C Peraj and Co; 2 pots palma rosa oil, Volkart Bros; 49 cwts gum kadaya, R Jeevandas and Co; 4000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 46 bales cotton fly, Textiie Products Ltd.

For Antwerp:—2000 cwts castor seed, R Motichand and Co; 2000 cwts castor seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 145 bales hemp, S Baldeodas; 457 bales hemp, S Purmanand; 560 bales cotton fly, C Peraj and Co.

For Rotterdam:—1500 cwts poppyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 22 bales cotton fly, 243 bales cotton, Textile Products Ltd; 170 bales cotton fly, M Chundulal and Co; 50 bales cotton fly, M Mafatlal and Co; 100 bales cotton fly, V A Save.

For Copenhagen:—10 cwts cardamoms, Volkart Bros.

S S Homestead for New York:—300 cwts dill seed, M Thadhani and Co; 100 cwts dill seed, I A H Moosa Ltd; 3000 cwts myrabollams, K Megjee; 240 cwts condiments, Owen and Okell; 105 cwts gum kadaya, P Kooverjee and Co; 157 cwts gum kadaya, Tamboli and Co; 1000 cwts myrabollams, K Meghjee; 1000 cwts mowrah meal, S Bannister and Co Ltd; 10 cwts gum assafoetida, E Virjee and Co.

For Malmo:—10 cwts cardamoms, G Suchidina and Co.

For Philadelphia:—25 bales cotton waste, M Mafatlal and Co; 29 bales goat skins, Deccan Trading Co Ltd.

S S Kondekerk for Ghent:—220 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Hamburg:—51 cwts gum karaya, S Khetsey and Co; 100 cwts poppyseed, Volkart Bros; 400 cwts ginger, Amin and Sons.

For Rotterdam:—4 bales cotton waste, Karmally and Co; 800 cwts linseed oil cake, L Ebramji.

For Antwerp:—75 bales hemp, F F Campbell and Co Ltd; 100 bales hemp, S Purmanand.

S S Manora for Dunkirk:—8060 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co; 2000 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co Ltd; 365 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—1000 cwts groundnuts, Volkart Bros.

For Havre:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 220 bales cotton, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 262 bales cotton, Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Capo-di-monte for Marseilles:—188 cwts gum arabic, J Nurbheram and Co; 4000 cwts linseed, 3000 cwts castorseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Genoa:—6000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros; 200 tons manganese ore, 300 tons old iron scrap, K M Nathoo; 7000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd; 110 bales cotton, K M Nathoo; 145 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 5000 cwts linseed, David Sassoon and Co Ltd; 1000 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

For Leghorn:—300 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

For Naples:—230 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co.

From Genoa:—1500 cwts rape seed, 35 bales silk waste, Gorio Ltd.

S S Stanley Hall for Barcelona:—50 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 50 bales cotton, B Cursondas and Co.

For Anwerp:—500 tons manganese ore, The Central India Mining Co Ltd; 660 bales cotton, Vurdhman Bros Ltd; 110 bales cotton, F F Campbell and Co Ltd.

S S Morea for London:—15 bales hemp, C Peraj and Co; 2 bundles jackal skins, Grindlay and Co Ltd; 5 bundles fox skins, 41 bundles woollen carpets, K B H Karimbaksh and Sons; 3 bales woollen carpets, 20 cases cotton prints, 50 cases bristles, 5 bales fox & siagosh skins, Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ltd; 30 casks goat skins, Nizamuddin and Co; 3 bales sheep skins, M Nissim.

For Constantinople:—1 bundle woollen carpets, H S A Yezdi.

For Marseilles:—2000 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co Ltd.

S S Asia for Venice:—168 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

For Varna:—7 bales cotton yarn, W H Brady and Co Ltd.

For Constantinople:—173 cwts mehdi powder, A A Kader.

For Salonica:—10 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

For Trieste:—110 bales cotton, M Amersey and Co; 110 bales cotton, I A H Moosa Ltd; 330 bales cotton, The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S Heimei Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

For Yokkaichi:—200 bales cotton, G K Kaisha Ltd.

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Representative,
WALTER WHITE,
Bombay.

TRANSLATING ELOQUENCE INTO ACTION.

PARSI TRIBUTE TO MUSLIM GOODWILL.

BOMBAY, June 22.

A Parsi correspondent writes:—

"In view of certain articles in the Calcutta Persian newspaper called "Hablul Matin" derogatory to the Parsis, a meeting was convened by the President of the Anjuman-e-Mavadat at his residence on the 19th instant to repudiate the allegations and express disapproval of such proceedings. Among others, Mr. Behbahani made a very convincing speech. The Anjuman (Association) was formed for the purpose of promoting mutual friendship between the Parsis and the Persian communities by Mirza Zainul Abadin (Hekmat) who is on a temporary visit to Teheran.

The voluntary action on part of Mr. M. J. Shushtary and his Association and participation by the Vice-Consul for Persia at the meeting are the first action on the part of enlightened Persian Musalmans voluntarily to defeat the interest and repudiate attacks on Parsi character. It is felt that while a great deal is said about the desirability of cementing the friendship between the Parsis and the Musalmans of Persia, Mr. M. J. Shushtary and his Anjuman are as yet the first Mussalmans of distinction to give practical evidence at once of their sincerity and ability to translate eloquence into action. The timely and spontaneous measure adopted by the Moslem Persians in Bombay reminds the public of the good-will manifested by their co-religionists in Patna towards the Hindus."

BERAR RESPONSIVISTS.

ELECTION CAMPAIGN BEGINS.

(By Mail.)

AMRAOTI, June 22.

At a meeting of the Berar Responsive Co-operation Party held at Akola on the 20th instant, an Executive Committee was formed with Mr. M. S. Aney, as President, Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh as Vice-President, and Messrs. Babasahib Khaparde and A. R. Sakle as General Secretaries. The Secretaries to organise the propaganda were also appointed for each district. A Central Board, consisting of Mr. Aney, Dr. Babasahib Paranjpe and Mr. R. M. Deshmukh, was invited with powers to select candidates from the different constituencies, to fight the ensuing general elections. It was also decided that a party fund of abut Rs. 5,000 be raised within a month.

Mr. Aney is out on a party propaganda and is expected to address a public meeting at Amraoti on the 25th instant.—A. P.

PARUR AGRAHARAM ENTRY CASE.

BRAHMINS SUE IMPORTANT OFFICIALS.

MADRAS, June 22.

The Brahmins of Parur Taluk in Travancore have launched a civil suit in the local District Court against Mr. Madhavan, the leader of the Ezhava community in Malabar, and five other members of the depressed classes and also against the Dewan Peishkar of Kottayam, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and the Dewan of Travancore for a declaration of their alleged exclusive rights over the 'agraharam' in the vicinity of Kannankulangara Temple, for damages in connection with the entry already effected by the depressed classes and for a mandatory injunction preventing further entry and for their consequential rights.

The defendants deny the plaintiffs' cause of action. They plead that the plaintiffs were not in any way damnified. They were stopped from suing the defendants by Regulation 2 of 1871, M. S, because they had only acted in discharge of their official duties. The disputed temple roads are in 'Poromboke' lands over which the Government have absolute proprietory rights and the Brahmins have no manner of exclusive rights. The Ezhavas and other depressed classes have been using these roads uninterruptedly. The Brahmana "Matom" owned by the Brahmins is not a temple and the entry of the depressed classes could not interrupt the performance of religious ceremonies therein, if any. There is no meaning in saying that such entry is opposed to the shastras. The defendants, therefore, pray for the dismissal of the suit with costs.—A. P.

CRY FOR MORE SEATS

INAMDARS' REPRESENTATION

SATARA, June 22.

Sirdar V. N. Mutalik, M.L.A., presiding over the Conference of Sirdars and Inamdars representing the landed aristocracy in Donnan, Karnatak and Konkan districts complained of inadequate representation in the Legislative Assembly and Bombay Legislative Council.—A.P.

EXECUTION OF DEATH SENTENCE STAYED.

CALCUTTA, June 23.

The Government of Bengal have stayed the execution of the death sentence passed on Shaikh Jumrati for three weeks in order to enable him to make a special appeal to the Privy Council. It will be remembered leave was refused by High Court yesterday in this case for leave to appeal to the Privy Council.—Free Press.

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WILSON LATHAM & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Obtainable of all Chemists.

BEAUTY OF BOBBED HAIR?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Great Masters of painting never care for drawing people in the fashion, well knowing that the bobbed or shingled hair that now prevails will make a very odd figure and perhaps look monstrous in the eyes of posterity. For this reason they always represent an illustrious maiden in her flowing tresses which are a woman's chief glory. Although, Sir, logically speaking you will claim to tell me that if the manly man no longer has to wear long hair why should it be essential to the womanly woman, but I am far from thinking you can altogether disapprove my observation and think it not half a bad movement. Since my last speculation on the subject, I have entered into several discourses upon our present-day women folk equipped in the ridiculous habit of bobbed and shingled hair when they fancy themselves in the height of mode. At present the whole of our fair sex is shrunk into a race of beauties that seems almost another species. How they came to be thus curtailed I cannot learn; whether the whole sex is at present under penance which we know nothing of, or whether they have cast off their beautiful flowing tresses in order to surprise us with something in that kind which shall be entirely new, or whether some have contrived this method to make themselves appear seizable, is still a secret. For my own part as I do not love to be insulted by a woman who has no longer growth of head-dress than mine, I admire the sex of all ages much more with the coiffure now in fashion. But at the same time I would forewarn the female part of our species not to run too extravagantly after the mode. We are now entering a time when it is to be a fashion for men to view our crop-headed followers of Cromwell with contempt and dislike which is now bestowed by the Chesterfield school on ladies with bobbed, shingled and "Eton" hair.—Yours, etc.

JOHN PHILIP.

Byculla.

"HOMEWARD" PASSENGER SEASON OF 1927.

BOMBAY, June 23.

Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, Agents for the P. and O. S. N. Company, inform us that arrangements have now been completed for the Homeward Passenger Season 1927. The "Razmak" leaving on March 19th and on April 16th will, on both occasions, proceed through to Marseilles. The "Narkunda" and "Mooltan" from Australia will call at Bombay on 2nd April and 30th April, respectively, and there will thus be a service of through steamers from Bombay, without any transhipment at Aden, from 12th March to 7th May inclusive.

In addition, the "China" will be despatched as an extra on the 23rd March at the same reduced rates and under similar arrangements as this year.—A. P.

At Secunderabad the monsoon burst on Sunday night with a brisk sharp shower. The monsoon is late by a fortnight.

MUNICIPAL NATIONALIST PARTY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—From a notice which appeared in local papers it would appear that on Sunday last a meeting was called for forming a new constitution.

This is a move in the right direction. Will the treasurers publish the statement of accounts to dispel the impression that several prominent members who had the benefit of party organization are in large arrears and that the financial state of affairs are not "comme ie fault".—Yours, etc.

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

Bombay, June 15.

PERSECUTION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May I be permitted to seek the hospitality of your columns to ventilate a novel form of persecution to which I and my sister have been ruthlessly subjected for the past few week. We had some months ago the spectacle of an English nurse being worried by a young man sending her letters containing indecent proposals. But these enemies of society could be traced and dealt with by courts of Law. But how can I deal with some mean cowards who are systematically carrying on a wicked campaign of calumny and abuse against me by writing all kind of disgusting nonsense to several of my friends from their safe shelter of anonymity. The letters are evidently written by persons who would not dare to approach me, with a view to degrade me in the estimation of my friends. The letters can be easily found to be distinctly defamatory but how can I trace and prosecute the culprits? May I request you to comment on this growing evil and draw the special attention of our enlightened public and the vigilant Police to the existence of such cads and cowards who are a disgrace to the fair name of our city.—Yours, etc.

Bombay. L. F. P.

KHADDAR DEPOT IN BANGALORE.

The Secretary of the All-India Spinners' Association (Karnatak Branch) writes from Bangalore:—

"A Khaddar Depot will be opened at Bangalore on the 4th of July 1926. Rajasabhabhushana Karpur Shrinivas Rao, Retired Chief Engineer will preside over the occasion. The Depot is to be under the management of the All-India, Spinners' Association, and Deshabhakta Gangadharrao Deshpande, the leader of Karnatak and Srj. C. Rajagopalachariar of Tamil Nadu will come to Bangalore specially for the occasion. Public lectures on Khaddar will be delivered by the leaders on the 3rd of July. The local members of All-India Spinners' Association are going to arrange a spinning demonstration at the time of the leaders' visit to Bangalore."

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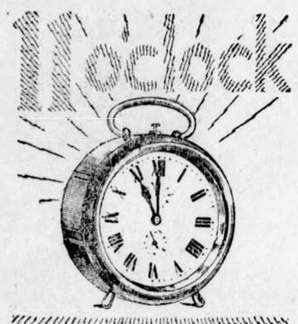

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SURAT YOUTH WEEK EXHIBITION

LECTURES ON ART

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, June 22.

Surat has been for the past week or so witnessing interesting events. A series of lectures, a dramatic performance and an arts and crafts exhibition have marked the celebrations of the Youth Week. Mr. Ramnarayen Pathak spoke, on "Youth and Art." He said that the young understood imperfectly the privileges of youth. They seemed harrassed unnecessarily and old prematurely. There was need, he continued, for a more cheerful outlook on life for the young. Art could be employed to enable them to acquire that outlook. There was, he maintained, no distinction between art and morality. The distinction sought to be established by a class of writers, was wrong and artificial. He remembered the views of an English writer in the "Hibbert Journal" who said that youth was the period of life naturally amenable to ideas of self-sacrifice. The young were, therefore, naturally inclined towards art.

THE PLACE OF ART.

Mr. K. H. Vakil spoke on "Art—A National Asset." He said that the old had their responsibilities and the young, their visions and aspirations. There was no need, he observed, for blaming the old nor for the advice to the young. The responsibilities and the aspirations were not inherently incompatible. The clash was only apparent. If the responsibilities and the aspirations could be yoked or adjusted to definite notions about the future needs of the nation, the clash would be hardly audible. But the future depended, he added, on the educational plans of the nation. These appeared indefinite. And, the new experiments seemed to be preoccupied more with methods and systems that with principles applicable to existing conditions and aspirations. The substitution of one Western method by another was scarcely the solution of the national problems. National education ought to have been more definitely modelled on national life and the fundamentals of national economics. Art had been all along its history accepted as the one indisputable asset of this land. But the educational programmes, old and new, refused an integral place to art. The mistaken, if not perverted, conceptions of art imported from abroad made art a matter of luxury, of museums and galleries. Art was not recognised as a necessity of daily life. Those responsible for illustrated periodicals, particularly in the vernaculars, could, no doubt make their efforts educative. They could remove the misconception. But the illustrations and articles they generally collected for publication showed the indifferent and irresponsible attitude towards art. Art ought to be reinstated, assigned its original place. The past achievements manifest in the fragments that survive ought to be saved and protected, the present understood and the future planned, planned on the fundamental needs of life, traditions and aspirations of the nation. The responsibilities of the old would thus be justly understood and the visions and aspirations of the young find their expression and opportunity.

DRAMA AND EXHIBITION.

The drama staged by young amateurs in the city revealed some improvements hitherto unnoticed in such performances. The programme offered by them was long and varied. The educational institutions in the city, most of them, contributed to the show. The improvement, slight though it was, in music could be noticed. There was nothing unusual about the acting. But the students from the Rashtriya school who interpreted "Ashalayatan" were clearly marked out by the restraint in their gestures and acting which enhanced the value of their performance. They were no doubt benefitted by thoughtful training. The show was, on the whole, suggestive and hopeful. The arts and crafts exhibition was, again, an improvement on such arrangements of the past. One of the features of the exhibition was the architectural model in paper. The paintings indicate the desire to take art seroiusly. The embroideries were of the usual rank. There was very little carving in wood or metal. The "Rangolis" were admirable reproductions, so were the decorative inclinations shown generally in the artcrafts.

NEW LAW COLLEGE FOR SIND

KARACHI, June 22.

This afternoon the new law college was opened on the premises of the Dayaram Jethmal Sind College by the Judicial Commissioner of Sind, Mr. C. A. Kincaid, C.V.O. An address was delivered by Mr. Kalumal Pahlumal, B.A., LL.B., Principal of the new law college.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid who presided gave some sound advice to the students of law concerning cross-examination, certain technicalities in pleadings, and laid emphasis on the fact that the important points of a case should be dealt with before a judge first, dealing with the minor points afterwards. Mr. Rupchand Bilaram, Additional Judicial Commissioner in Sind in thanking Mr. Kincaid for presiding, said the new college would afford special facilities to the backward communities of Sind for obtaining their first and second LL.B. degree without the expense of journeying to Bombay as had previously been the case.—A.P.

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